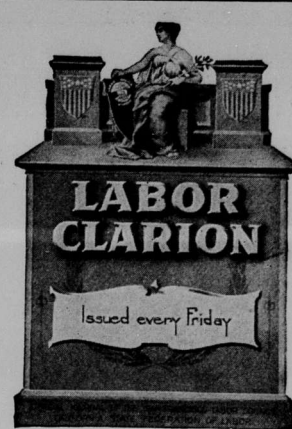


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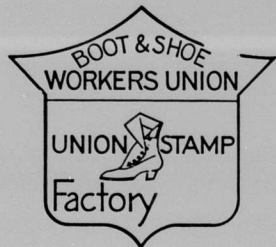
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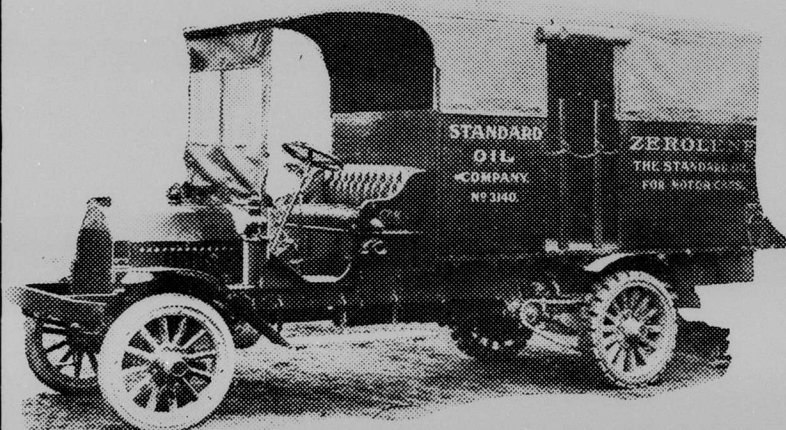
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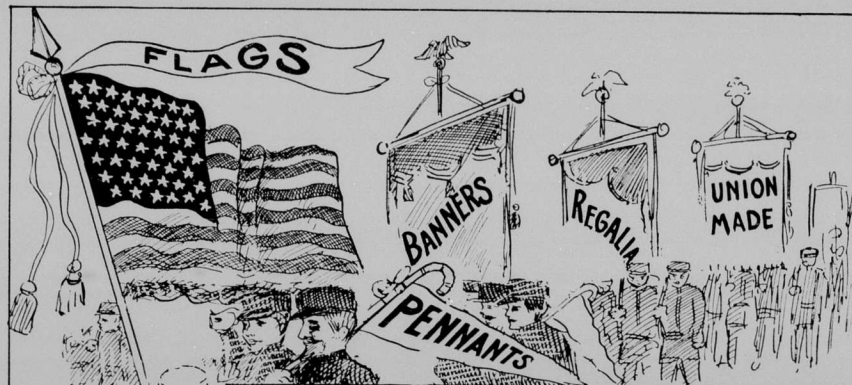


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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1913.

No. 29

## LABOR DAY THOUGHTS

Linked with the celebration of Labor Day is labor's hope for improved industrial conditions, and the hope inspires the thought and the action that will ultimately lead to the achievement of the desires of today and proceed on and on to the accomplishment of things beyond the dreams of the most ardent advocate of peace and happiness, and brotherhood among men in our time.

The first Monday in September of each recurring year is more than a day of mere celebration of past achievements to the serious-minded trade unionist. It is also a day for reflection and thought, speculation and analysis, planning and building for a better day and a brighter view in the years that are to follow. Opened up before his gaze are the great possibilities of the future for woe or weal, the hurtful things that hinder progress, the helpful aids to greater advancement and the road that leads to the wished-for goal of unhampered opportunities for the men and women of toil.

Though a fitting time for rejoicing over the forward steps of the past, in a greater sense Labor Day should be a time for turning the faces of the hosts of labor toward the future in order that the obstacles yet to be encountered may the more easily be overcome. It is true, of course, that plodding blindly on we may get somewhere, but a surer course, a more certain way of producing the desired results is to march forward with eyes wide open, immune to surprises and conscious of the difficulties likely to besiege us.

There is but a single way to avoid frequent and disastrous mistakes, and that is by weighing carefully every action in advance and never making a move that judgment, based upon sound reasoning, cannot approve. When care and caution and logic have had their sway, then the employers' bugle call summoning his forces to arms can be heard by the labor movement without fear, doubt or hesitancy, but there is no other way, and Labor Day is an appropriate time for giving thought of serious character to our aims, objects and methods.

The great labor movement is no field for the irrational, devil-may-care dreamer to ply his trade. There is too much involved in it. The welfare and the good of too many human beings are dependent upon it. The man who would lightly consider the consequences of his moves and throw thousands of others into confusion and suffering, sorrow and despair must seek other channels through which to satisfy his cravings, because the labor movement must insist that it shall not be compelled to "behold the tragedies that are made when common chance comes to foolish men." And it is well that on Labor Day these things shall have a place among the thoughts of the men and women who labor.

In this enlightened time it is not necessary to be constantly displaying power in order to convince employers of its possession. He is indeed a dull creature, who in this day and time mistakes conservatism and love of peace for weakness or cowardice. Labor's courage and strength have so often been demonstrated that there is no room for doubt in the mind of any man regarding these qualities. All assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, those

organizations which strike least strike best, and the unions which practice the doctrine of using the strike absolutely as a means of last resort command the respect, if not the admiration, of all thoughtful people whether employer or employee. When such an organization does engage in a strike it is in a position to put up a stubborn and vigorous contest, because its resources have not been profusely squandered in constant strife.

In exercising sound judgment and Job-like patience there need not be any sacrifice of dignity, principle or honor. When a fight becomes necessary the militant organization does not lie down and yield, as is so frequently the case with the bluffer and boaster. The organization that will not fight, however, when a fight becomes necessary, will not long remain a power for good to its membership, because it will be buffeted about by all who come in contact with it until it finally dies of sheer uselessness.

There is so much work to be done by organized labor that he is, indeed, a fool who so directs affairs as to waste energy and resources upon inconsequential things and in spasmodic efforts which lead to no improvement. Persistent, systematic organization and education will lead to better things. Better set to work at once to bring every non-unionist within the sheltering, protecting ranks of organized labor. It will be better for all concerned when all are organized, and it is not hard to convince the unorganized of this truth. The message of unionism and brotherhood must be sent to all the workers not now within the fold. Every trade unionist owes it to the cause to make of himself a messenger to carry the tidings of unionism's achievements in the past and possibilities for the future to the non-unionists of the land.

Evolution is with us and daily makes our task of organizing the helpless unorganized less irksome. The old prejudice against unionism has largely died away and its power for good is known and appreciated even in the isolated and remote corners of our continent. It therefore behooves the organized men and women to brace up the courage of those without the fold to a point which will cause them to dare to come in. More men and women are today kept out of the unions by fear of immediate consequences to them through the activities of their employers, in the event they joined, than from any other cause. This being true, it is plain the problem to be solved is the alteration of this condition by every means within the power of the labor movement, by more thoroughly organizing the crafts already partially organized and by establishing a nucleus, however small, in every line of industry throughout the length and breadth of the land until the shoe can be placed on the other foot, and no employer, however greedy and despotic, will dare to interfere with the rights of men and women wage earners to organize and bargain in the manner which to them seems best.

When the workers are all organized the opportunities for improvement will be almost without limit if a sensible and straightforward policy be adopted and strictly adhered to and the crazy-quilt tactics of the irrationals are tabooed.



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## What Shall We Say?

By David Starr Jordan.

In the movement for the big navy we face mainly two arguments.

The one is the fear that we shall be left in fourth or fifth place in the "Race for the Abyss," now on among the crazy nations of Europe. The second is that the Monroe Doctrine is so perverted that it leads us straight towards war, while at the same time, and even though we have little or nothing to fight with," for this same doctrine "all of us Americans are ready to fight at the drop of the hat."

"If this is true, it implies a sickly state of public opinion. If we are ready to fight for wrong or folly the sooner we are disarmed the better. Our Navy League aiming at national welfare, should help us to correct this spirit. The remedy is two-fold. Let us sanitize our Monroe Doctrine, making it worthy of an honorable nation, and let us teach our people to look to war as the last resort in international differences, not to be evoked "at the drop of the hat." If we give a rigid and persistent trial of every other agency, we will never come near war. If we offer fair play, we are likely to get it for it is overwhelmingly to the interest of every other nation to be on the good side of the United States.

Admiral Winslow has well said: "No matter is so trivial that nations will not go to war over it, if they want to go to war. No difference is so weighty that it cannot be quietly settled if nations do not wish war."

It takes two to make a quarrel and the honor of the republic demands that she should not be one of the two, if there can be any other way out of it.

We have seen clearly that the Naval Leagues of Europe want war and not peace. We have seen the insistent rise of danger with the growth of armament, we have seen how war talk spreads as armies and navies grow. The more money spent in war preparations, the greater the danger of war.

As our navy increases, so rises the demand for more soldiers and more ships. Our version of the Monroe Doctrine, our conception of the "open door," our talk about immigration grows

more unreasonable, as our military strength increases.

To the lay mind, the Army and Navy Leagues are gradually putting the chip on Uncle Sam's shoulder, and for this chip they encourage us to be "ready to fight at the drop of the hat."

They have not conjured up any enemy as yet. Our war scares are based on rumors of the most trivial character, not rising even to the dignity of lies, and having little currency save in bar-rack-rooms and in the "armor-plate press."

The alarming feature of it all is that some of those prominent in military affairs, men to whom we would naturally look for guidance, make the most of these petty canards, exaggerating their importance, emphasizing their irritation, as arguments for swelling the army or navy.

Referring to the perversion of the Monroe Doctrine, Admiral Kimball in a late address at Toledo says frankly:

"Well, in its ninety years of life the Monroe Doctrine has grown from an expression to Europe of "Hands off of Spanish-American territory" to a clear intimation that European nations are not to interfere, as we may and do, in the affairs of Latin-American republics, and that in the Western Hemisphere our interests are paramount.

"Judging from the recent insistent demands for armed protection to American property abroad and from the expression of our public opinion upon those demands, as voiced by the press of our country, the Monroe Doctrine seems to have come to mean this:

"Foreign-owned property located within the limits of the United States is American property; American-owned property located within the limits of Latin-American nations is American property also, and must be given the same protection as would be due it were it located within the limits of the United States, but must remain free from any direction whatever either by the United States or by the unhappy Latin-American nation within whose limits the property may be located, especially if, as is so often the case, the title to such American property lies in a fraudulent or violated government concession."

What does our Monroe Doctrine mean? What is its honorable interpretation? Our republic can not be guilty of any other. We must free it from all suggestion of patronage or contempt. We are great enough to be magnanimous. We must free it from any threat of exploitation with the force of arms behind it. We are not a brigand nation, even though some of our acts have brought on us this accusation.

The method is plain. Join with our great sister republics in a Pan-American agreement to hold America still free from the rule of outside force, claiming no rights for our citizens not granted to all others, and standing as a unit against all "spheres of influence," all forcible collection of bad debts and all the rest of the machinery of conquest which the great powers of Europe have devised.

Before we discuss naval extension let us as good citizens, try to get at realities in our international relations. Let us have sanitation where sanitation is due. Let us see that our own higher politics is sound and just, and free from needless irritation. Then let us agree not to fight anybody till we have tried all other methods of adjustment. Let us see that we have no means of "fighting at the drop of the hat" while using every rational means of making our geographical isolation, our prosperity, our freedom, our absence of debt, and the general intelligence of our people count for all they are worth in the measure of our diplomatic strength.





**THE UNAPPRECIATED PROOFREADER.**

Wheels within wheels drive the machinery of human activities, and those who go circling round their own particular hub often know little about the doings of the very wheels with which they are most closely connected. An example of this is seen in the ranks of proofreaders.

The book proofreader thinks the newspaper proofreader an ignoramus; the newspaper reader thinks the book proofreader a machine. The newspaper proofreader has to have a vast knowledge of the things of every day and a degree of culture corresponding to the standards of his particular journal. He is supposed to be on the lookout for errors of every sort, whether dates and names or the saying of the last politician in the public eye and must detect and expunge the possible libel. He must know his city, State and country like a book, and he must know as many books as possible. He must know civic doings, art, music, literature, politics, social service,

housekeeping, education, business, real estate, sports, stocks and bonds—the list is as endless as the range of the modern daily itself, of course, and your really successful newspaper reader knows at least what he does not know about all these things, and so is alert, when in doubt, to consult the authorities. Finally as the headings are the indication of the paper's individuality, the proofreader is responsible for them, that in size they fit the columns and that in sense they properly index the news.

The metier of the book proofreader is, to the newspaper man, an entirely different task. The manuscript—or "copy," as they call it—of a book is supposed to be perfect when it reaches the composing room (so-called, though no composition in the literary sense is supposed to go on there). If the book printer makes his type exactly to conform to the manuscript and to the rules and customs of technically good printing, his duty is done and no fault can be found with him. On the other

hand, all the best book readers do actually perform for the writer exactly the unselfish service of the newspaper proofreader. Many are the authors who feel an endless debt of gratitude for the helpful "queries" found on the margin of their big galley proofs when they come to him for the first time. He thus sees his own writing, in point of English, clearness and general effectiveness, and in the matter of its correctness, from the point of view of another reader who is quite as critical and concerned for the book as he is himself. This friendly help, sharply critical though it may often seem to the tyro, the mature author learns to respect and to depend upon. Of course back of the proofreader both in book and newspaper making is the editor or manuscript reader, whose help is of the same sort to the original writer; but the proofreader deserves recognition of this sort from the fact that the world at large usually supposes him or her to be merely a worker for mechanical perfection and for exact repetition of the writer's words.

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# THE OLD UMBRELLA MENDER

By Eugene V. Debs.



It was a cold morning late in November last, just after the national election and I was walking briskly toward my office. A stiff wind was blowing and a drizzling rain was falling. The threads in one of the ribs of my umbrella snapped asunder and the cover flew upward, as it has a way of doing, and I was about to lower my disabled shower-stick when I ran slapdash into an old itinerant umbrella mender with his outfit slung across his back and shuffling along in the opposite direction. He had noticed the ill-behavior of my umbrella. It snapped from its bearing even as he had his eyes upon it. Perhaps it understood. Anyway he had not a cent

in his pocket and he had not yet breakfasted that cold and wet November morning.

He was about 65. His clothes had evidently weathered many a storm and besides being worn and shabby were too light for that season. Overcoat he had none. Nor gloves, nor overshoes. Mine distressed me.

His hat had been brushed to a standstill. His shoes were making their last stand, and a protruding toe, red with the cold, seemed to have been shoved out as a signal of distress.

The outfit the old fellow carried on his back was sorry enough to fit his general makeup, and if he had offered himself for sale just as he stood,

including his earthly belongings and his immortal soul, he would have found no bidder nor brought a cent.

The face of the old umbrella mender lighted up with a kindly smile as he commented on the strange conduct of my umbrella in slipping a cog just as he happened to come along. I asked him by what evil magic he did the trick and he laughed in a half-hearted way just to be polite, but it was plain that he had long since forgotten how to laugh.

As we stepped into the shelter of an adjoining store, he sat down on the steps and drawing a threaded needle from beneath the lapel of his thin and faded coat he began to sew the cover back into its proper place. His fingers were red and numb. A discolored nail partly hid a badly bruised thumb.

Poor human soul, I thought to myself, as I looked down upon the weatherbeaten brother at my feet! A vagabond dog among his kind would fare better than this worn-out old umbrella mender in a civilized human community.

What crime had he committed that condemned him to go through the world in tatters to be lashed by the merciless blasts of winter and tormented by hunger-pangs, and of what rare virtue was I possessed that entitled me to wear the best clothes and eat the choicest food!

Dared I call him brother? And could I call him brother without insulting him?

These were some of the reflections that agitated my mind and troubled my heart.

"Good morning!" was the cheery greeting of a man who passed on the sidewalk, calling me by name.

The old umbrella mender fairly startled at the mention of my name. He had just completed his bit of sewing and the threaded needle fell from his fingers.

"Excuse me!" he said timidly, "is this Mr. Debs?"

"Yes," I answered.

"Eugene V. Debs?"

"Yes, brother."

"Thank God," exclaimed the old umbrella mender as he fairly bounded to his feet and seized my extended hand with both of his. There were tears in his eyes and his face was flushed.

"Of course I know you now," he went on. "This is your home and I have often seen your picture. But this is the first time I have ever seen you and if it hadn't been for your umbrella snapping just as I came along, I would have passed you by and the chances are that I never would have seen you. God must have tipped off your umbrella to give me a stop-signal."

"Say, Gene," he continued, still holding me with both hands, "I am pretty well down, aint I? About all in and making my last stand before shuffling off."

"But, say, Gene, I never scabbed. Look at these hands. I'm an old rail and I followed the business for twenty-seven years. I broke and ran a freight train most of that time. Never got a passenger run because I was too active on grievance committees and called a firebrand by the officials. I wouldn't stand for any of their dirty work. If I'd been like some of 'em I'd had a passenger train years ago and would have been saved lots of grief. But I'd rather be a broken down old umbrella fixer without a friend than to be a scab and worth a million."

A gleam of triumph lighted up his seamed and weatherbeaten countenance.

"Did you belong to the A. R. U.?" I asked.

"Did I?" he answered with peculiar and assuring emphasis. "I was the first man on our di-

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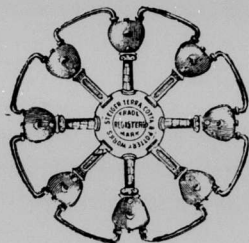
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vision to sign the list, and my name was first on the charter. Look it up and you'll find me there. My card I lost in Ohio where I was run in as a vag. The deputy that searched me at the jail took my card from my pocket and I never saw it again. It was all I had left. I raised a row about it and they threatened to lock me up again. I was told afterwards that the deputy had scabbed in the A. R. U. strike.

"Did I belong to the A. R. U.? Well I should say I did and I am proud of it even if they did put me on the hummer and pull me down to where I am today. But I never scabbed. And when I cross the big divide I can walk straight up to the bar of judgment and look God in the face without a flicker.

"We had the railroads whipped to a standstill," he said, warming up, "but the soldiers, the courts and the army of deputy United States marshals that scabbed our jobs were too much for us. It was the government and not the railroads that put us out, and it was a sorry day for the railroad men of this country. Mark what I tell you, the time will come when they will have to reorganize the A. R. U. It was the only union that all could join and in which all got a square deal, and it was the only union the railroad managers ever feared."

And then he told me the melancholy story of his own persecution and suffering after the strike. His job was gone and his name was on the blacklist. Five jobs he secured under assumed names were lost to him as soon as he was found out. Poverty began to harass him. He picked up odd jobs and when he managed to get a dollar ahead he sent it to his family. His aged mother died of privation and worry and his wife soon followed her to the grave. Two boys were left, but whatever became of them and whether they are now alive or dead he could never learn.

He was a broken-down old veteran of the industrial army. He had paid the penalties of his protest against privately owned industry and the slavery of his class, and now in his old age he was shuffling along in his rags towards a nameless grave in the potters' field.

Had he been an obedient corporation lackey; had he scabbed on his fellow-workers; had he been mean and selfish and cold-blooded he would have been promoted instead of blacklisted by the corporation and honored instead of hounded by

society. His manhood and self-respect cost him dearly, but he paid the price to the last farthing. His right to work and live, his home, his family and his friends were all swept away because he refused to scab on his fellowmen.

The old umbrella mender stood before me proud and erect and looked me straight in the eyes as he finished his pathetic story.

The shabby clothes he wore were to him capitalist society's reward of manhood and badge of honor.

There was something peculiarly grand about the scarred old veteran of the industrial battlefield. His shabbiness was all on the outside, and he seemed transfigured to me and clad in garments of glory. He loomed before me like a forest-monarch the tempests had riven and denuded of its foliage but could not lay low.

He had kept the faith and had never scabbed. —"Coming Nation."

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**CALIFORNIA'S GREATNESS.**

There are four reasons why the editor of "Out West," George Wharton James, sees in California the culminating glory of the future not only for the United States but the whole world. First of all, civilization has moved steadily westward till it has rested at last on the shore of the western sea that becomes the eastern sea on the other side of the world. This points, Mr. James says, to California's historical destiny as the inheritor of all that has gone before. It is the last land to be discovered and civilized in the great belt of world progress that has never gone outside a certain zone north and south. From the greatness of Greece to the glories of the gold coast of the Pacific, thinks this writer, there is a clear chain of steadily western development. Just how great Australia with her growing powers will view this historical and geographical deduction, it is easy to fancy. But the notion is interesting, for all that, and Australia and Canada

may find how to draw their own deductions, too. Perhaps they will do so by reminding California that every civilization in the belt described here has passed its glory on to another. Then to be true to tradition California's glory also must be transmitted, even if the magic circle be broken through.

The second reason for California's greatness is declared to be her climate and topography. Here are mountains and sea coast, cool lands and warm, tropic splendor and northern hardiness; here is every imaginable form of natural surroundings from which one may choose. One may grow roses in the north or wheat in the south or both together everywhere.

The geographic isolation of California is a third reason given why the people should develop a life of their own; a unique nature. Never separate from the Union, but great in individual qualities fostered by standing thus as it were apart from the rest of the world, shut off by

mountains and deserts, California has already developed a character, a quality of art and thought, a defined working method in everything she does, thinks Mr. James, that marks her from the rest of the world. And fourth, California's population is wholly a race of pioneers. Only the sturdy and brave went to settle in those distant lands, over trackless wastes between. Only those fitted to build up a great State were lured to test the favors of this rugged and splendid, this rich and gracious mother land. To be sure, there were the Pilgrim fathers and mothers; but this enthusiast sees that their virtues were carried westward to his State of States in the gold rush?

We view the world with our eyes, each of us; and we make from within us the world we see. A weary heart gets no gladness out of sunshine; a selfish man is skeptical about friendship, as a man with no ear doesn't care for music.—William Makepeace Thackeray.

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**THE HISTORY OF WOMAN.**

Selected by Edwin Markham.

H. Addington Bruce's learned book, "Woman in the making of America," has but lately come from the press. Outlines of the life and deeds of many women, both the famous and the forgotten, are here made bright against the past which they helped fatefully to build. From the closing chapters on "The Women of Today," I note the development of the woman's club. This organizing and standing together of women marks a new era in the progress of the planet.

"Impressive and often thrilling as has been the story of woman's work and influence in past epochs of American history, it is safe to say that never has she played a more important part than she is playing today.

"With increased freedom for individual self-expression, woman has gained, and has taken advantage of, increased power to make her collective influence felt for good in the life of the nation. Nothing is more significant in this col-

lection than the growth of the so-called 'woman's club,' which has developed into a most valuable and powerful instrument for social betterment.

"Its remote origin may with some reason be traced to the meetings of those early Puritan women who used to assemble at Mrs. Anne Hutchinson's home in Seventeenth-Century Boston, to discuss theological and other burning questions of the day.

"But it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that women's clubs in the modern sense began to make their appearance, with the organization of the Ladies' Library Society of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and the Minerva Club of New Harmony, Indiana, the establishment of which speaks volumes for the progressiveness of the women of the Middle West.

"Naturally enough, while many of the women's clubs followed the example of the New England organization and embarked in various philanthropic enterprises, their chief concern at first was to benefit their individual members and to

secure greater freedom of action for women in general.

"But as time brought with it increased recognition of 'woman's rights,' they became decreasingly self-centered. They acquired, so to speak, a 'community consciousness,' and began to attack problems of importance to them, not only as women and mothers, but also as residents of the cities and towns in which they made their homes.

"They undertook, for example, to study the conditions of life among the poor, and to agitate for sanitary and other reforms that would promote the health, happiness and efficiency of slum dwellers. They established and aided educational institutions of all sorts—public libraries, schools of domestic science, manual-training schools, kindergartens.

"Some laid stress on the need for reforms in municipal government and administration. Others became busy hives of co-operative industry, a most impressive illustration being found in the work of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, a Boston organization which was founded in the eighties, and today boasts a membership of three thousand, and annually expends forty thousand dollars in helping the poor to help themselves.

"The next and inevitable step was a union of the different clubs scattered in all parts of the United States. This was foreshadowed in 1889, when a few literary clubs, in response to a call from Sorosis, federated with one another.

"In the following year, likewise on the invitation of Sorosis, delegates met in New York to form what has since become of nation-wide importance as the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Beginning with a membership of less than one hundred clubs, it has grown until, after an interval of not yet a quarter of a century, it comprises over five thousand clubs, with a total membership of four hundred thousand women.

"The presence of such an army is in itself a guarantee of a happy future for the land in which we dwell. All over the country the clubwomen are waging a great battle for social progress. They are fighting vice and crime, ignorance and disease; they are demanding humane legislation to protect the weak and lowly; they make no compromise with greed, brutality or injustice; everywhere they are carrying on a great educational campaign to promote a higher cultural development, a livelier civic sense, and a loftier morality in the individual and in the nation."

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**CHINESE BUILDS ROOF FIRST.**

I wish that I could show you a set of Chinese carpenter's tools, but as I cannot I will describe some of them, writes a correspondent. Although odd and crude they are very effective, and a lot of really creditable work is done with them. The handsaw is about 14 inches long by 4 inches wide and very thin, with the teeth all set in the opposite direction from those of American saws, so that in use it is drawn toward one instead of being pushed. At the end is a little piece of steel forged out to which a round handle about the size of a hammer handle is attached.

The plane with which Chinese carpenters smooth and straighten edges is something like that used in America, but it is much smaller and the steel knife, like the teeth in the saw, is set so that the user draws it toward him instead of pushing it as other carpenters do. Instead of the chalk line an ink line is used. A piece of bamboo is so shaped that one end has two prongs,

which hold a reel; the other end is cut out so as to leave a pocket in which waste is placed and saturated with ink. Then a string is rove through holes in the pocket and wound up on the reel. On the outer end of the string is a hook-shaped piece of wood, which is dropped over the end of the board to be marked. Then the carpenter walks to the other end carrying the marking pot with him, which unwinds the string. As the string passes through the inked waste, it becomes saturated and the workman only needs to haul the string tight and snap it to make a long black mark. This he repeats as often as necessary, or until the ink on the string is all used.

When building a house the carpenter keeps in line with the tools, working backwards. He builds the roof first and puts it all together on the ground, then jacks it up to the proper height and the rest of the house is built under the roof. The required number of logs are delivered on the spot where the house or building is to be

erected, and the log is selected which the carpenter thinks will cut to the best advantage. It is laid off as it is to be sawed up, with the marking pot and line; then one end of the log is lifted upon a saw horse. One man gets on top and another under the log, and with a large two-handed saw they proceed to saw the log up into timbers and boards.

If a brick or stone house is to be built, the roof is raised as described and the brick or stone built under it. A sawmill does not pay in China, because labor is so cheap. Take for instance a teak log of two feet square and 30 feet long, just as it arrives from India. If cut into one-inch boards at a sawmill this stick of timber will produce about 21 boards, but if sawed by hand it will produce 22, and this extra board pays for the labor that it costs to saw the log into boards. They get one more board by hand-sawing it, because the hand-saw is thinner than the power saw.

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**COUNTY NAMES OF CALIFORNIA.**

Few States have an array of county names of more specific historical or other local interest and charm than the county names of California. In "California, Its History and Romance," we read that Alameda county, for example, is named from the word which means a public walk or promenade, from the word alamo, the poplar or cotton-tree. Alpine county is of course found in the lofty Sierras. Amador is the name of a prominent settler of the State, but the word means "lover of inanimate objects." Butte is named for the remarkable buttes or isolated hills, called the Sutter buttes, in Sutter county.

Contra Costa county is so named because it is the opposite coast from San Francisco. Del Norte is of course one of the northern counties. El Dorado was named with the other 26 first counties in 1850. Gold was first discovered in this region. El Dorado was the name given to the wonderful land of milk and honey, ready-baked bread and ready-roasted fowls, gold and jewels, described by a companion of Pizarro and located by him in South America.

Fresno means ash tree. Glenn is named for a man who raised much wheat, well known in the life of the State. Humboldt bay and county are named for the great naturalist, Alexander von Humboldt. Inyo is named for the Indians, Kern is the name of a lieutenant of General Fremont's command. Kings county is named from a stream called "river of the holy kings" in Spanish by an exploring party in 1805. Lake county is named for its own lakes, and Lassen county bears the name of Peter Lassen, a Swiss trapper, mountaineer and Indian fighter of the old days. The name Los Angeles is explained as a contraction of the name given by the Spanish, "pueblo del rio de nuestra Senora la reina de los angeles de Porciuncula." The pueblo came to be known as "ciudad de Los Angeles," city of the angels.

Madera means timber and the county is named from a town there surrounded by trees. Marin county is named for a famous Indian chief who was Christianized under the name of Mariner, because of his intimate knowledge of the bay of San Francisco. Mariposa means butterfly in Spanish and the river and county were named either because so many butterflies were found there or because the calochortus, a beautiful lily, was called the mariposa.

Mendocino county is named for the cape which

was called thus by the explorer Cabrillo in 1542 in honor of Mendoza, the first viceroy of New Spain or Mexico, appointed by the Spanish King in 1535. Napa means fish in Indian. Placer is named from that method of mining for gold and that came from the words plaza de oro, place of gold. Plumas county means feather, from the original name of the river, Rio de las Plumas. Sacramento means sacrament. Shasta is variously said to be of Indian origin, meaning cave dwellers and the French word chaste, referring to the whiteness of the wonderful peak. Sierra is from the Spanish word for saw and refers to the jagged outline of the mountains. Siskiyou is said to be an Indian name and also to come from the French words six callioux, or six stones, referring to a ford in the river. Solano is an east wind, but the name is also that of a Spanish missionary.

Sutter county is named for John Sutter, the Swiss lumberman, who called his first settlement New Helvetia. It is now the city of Sacramento. Tulare is from the Spanish name for bulrushes with which the lake was surrounded. Tuolumne means, in Indian, stone houses or caves. Ventura is from the town, San Buenaventura (good fortune).

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## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

By I. W. Howerth.

The opportunity of the State universities to enlarge their usefulness to the people of the State through the instrumentality of university extension is so obvious that it seems strange that the idea was not incorporated in the original plan of such universities. Ideals of culture and scientific research, however, so predominated in the early history of higher education that no university founded more than a generation ago gave any particular attention to a possible demand for non-resident instruction.

Within the last twenty-five years rapid changes in industrial and social life have affected educational thought and compelled the attention, not only of the universities but also of the secondary and elementary schools, to immediate, practical utility as an end in education. Accordingly, the cultural and strictly scientific purposes of the higher education may be, in some degree, in dan-

ger of neglect. If so, it is unfortunate. No true friend of education will fail to recognize the necessity of maintaining in the universities of the country the highest ideals with respect to culture and scientific research.

With no less attention, however, to culture and the discovery of new truth, universities may enlarge their public service through what is ordinarily known as university extension. At all events, so many of the universities have undertaken to provide non-resident instruction that it may safely be said that henceforth provision for university extension will be a recognized university policy. The universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Washington and many others have begun university extension work; and in some cases large State appropriations have been made to carry it on.

In the University of California a separate department of university extension was established in 1902-3. This department is now undergoing a process of reorganization. The new plan of organization may best be suggested by the following scheme:

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION.

#### A.—Department of Instruction:

- a. Bureau of class instruction.
- b. Bureau of correspondence instruction.
- c. Bureau of lectures.

#### B.—Department of Public Service:

- a. Bureau of public discussion.
- b. Bureau of information and municipal reference.

The bureaus named have each a secretary and have begun their work. It is the expectation that other bureaus will be added from time to time as the work expands.

To enable the university to begin university extension in an effective way, an appropriation from the Legislature of \$50,000 was requested. A bill providing for such appropriation was introduced and was strongly supported, particularly by members representing organized labor. It passed, but was vetoed by the governor. In vetoing the bill, the governor said: "This item is not disapproved because of any lack of enthusiasm for university extension work. On the contrary, it is the wish of the Legislature and the governor of the State of California that the university extension work be carried on, improved and broadened. It is the hope and the desire of all familiar with the appropriations for the university that plans for a greater extension work shall be matured without delay, and that a greater and broader work in this field shall be immediately commenced. The State this year has provided for the University of California with the utmost generosity, and its appropriations at this session of the Legislature far exceed those ever before made. This has been done, in pursuance of the fixed purpose of the State administration to bring the university closer to the people, and to render it of the service it should be to the toilers, the farmers and the horticulturists of the State, and to bring to all classes some of its benefits. One of the methods of thus bringing to all something of value is by university extension work; and this can be and should be not only continued but greatly improved and enlarged out of the extraordinarily liberal appropriations that have been given this year."

Respect for the governor's opinion, a proper appreciation of the liberality of the Legislature, and the expectations aroused by the publicity that had already been given to the intention of the university to enlarge the scope of its activity made it necessary that something be done to initiate university extension without the special appropriation.

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There were two great difficulties in the way: First, members of the university faculty are occupied full time in the teaching of the regular classes, and in the work of investigation. Anything done in the way of preparing and offering correspondence courses or delivering lectures means, therefore, an additional burden upon the departments of instruction. That is to say, university extension begun without an appropriation means for members of the university faculty additional work without additional pay. Second, many kinds of the instruction demanded by the people are not now provided in the curriculum of the university. This is particularly the case with respect to demands for instruction likely to be made by those engaged in the various industrial occupations. The difficulty is obvious. If university extension instruction is limited to courses already provided in the university, many of those who are most expectant with regard to the opportunity that is to come to them through university extension cannot possibly be served. On the other hand, if courses not at present offered by members of the university faculty are to be prepared and conducted, a special appropriation for that purpose is essential.

Owing to these difficulties there will doubtless be some disappointment as to the immediate possibilities of the university to supply instruction. It should be understood, however, that the disposition is not wanting. The university earnestly desires to be of the highest possible service to all the people of the State without respect to condition or occupation. It is undertaking university extension as a means of realizing this desire. It will necessarily be some time before all the courses that should be offered can be announced, but as rapidly as possible the needs of all will be met.

The kinds of instruction the university now offers through the university extension division are indicated by the scheme of organization already set forth. We may say, however, that university extension classes will be formed, both at the university and at such other places as may demand class instruction. Correspondence courses in a great variety of subjects are offered. Lectures, either singly or in series of six or twelve, will be delivered wherever there may be a demand for them. An attempt will be made to stimulate interest in public discussion and to provide the literary material necessary to prepare for such discussion. Legitimate inquiries of all kinds will be answered through the Bureau of Information and Municipal Reference. This bureau will make a special effort to secure and distribute information with respect to municipal government and municipal improvement. In short, then, the university extension division will endeavor to serve the public both individually and collectively through the five bureaus mentioned.

For membership in university extension classes meeting at the university no fee will be charged. Nor will there be any fee for services rendered by the Bureau of Public Discussion and the Bureau of Information and Municipal Reference. For correspondence instruction, and also for instruction in classes meeting elsewhere than at the university a fee of \$5.00 will be charged for fifteen lessons. For a course of six lectures, the fee will be \$125 plus the local expense of the lecturer, and for a course of twelve, \$250 plus the local expense of the lecturer. The fee for lectures is put at such an amount as is expected on the average to cover the cost of the course. These fees are much less than those, for instance, of the University of Wisconsin. It is not expected that any profit will be derived from them. Any surplus income from university extension courses will be turned at once to enlarging the scope of the work.

Although we have just begun the work, preliminary announcements of university extension courses offered by the departments of political science, education, music, English, mathematics,

anthropology and geography have already been issued and will be sent to any one upon application. Others are in press. As soon as possible an announcement will be made with respect to vocational courses. When all the departments have issued a preliminary announcement with respect to what they can offer, a general circular of information will be prepared and will be widely distributed.

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express for myself personally the strongest desire to provide through university extension the kind of instruction that will be of particular value to members of the various industrial occupations who may wish to increase their efficiency. University extension, I regard as merely the attempt on the part of the university to make available to all the people the resources at our command.

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# EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED

By William, Cardinal O'Connell.



The social problem of the relations between employers and employed appears to be the one most fraught with danger to our peaceful living. It has been many times in the past the source of widespread discord and disorder, and may in the future prove a danger to the public peace unless some remedy can be found to better our social conditions. The hostile attitude of one set of men against another is always prejudicial to the permanence of peaceful relations; but when two classes are arrayed in antagonism and distrust, each against the other, the one with the resources of wealth and power behind it, the other with the force of numbers to make its in-

fluence felt, society is menaced by impending outbreaks, and the peace of families, the tranquility of the State and the normal calm engendered by religion are imperilled.

To find a way out of these social dangers, to reconcile conflicting interests, to lay down a basis for the just and equitable settlement of differences between employers and workers is a call to an apostolate of the highest service, which every lover of his faith and of his country should heed, and to which every Christian and every patriot may well consecrate his best endeavors.

Justice and charity, two of the noblest Chris-

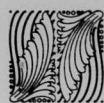
tian virtues, hold a foremost place in any genuine crusade for social betterment, and make the cause a holy one that appeals even more strongly to the churchman than to the statesman.

The proper consideration of the problem depends much on the way in which we approach it. The initial mistake that is made in trying to find a solution is in viewing the question as a merely economic one. The lives and happiness of millions of human beings are involved in the issue; and this gives it a moral aspect which cannot be ignored. It is much more than an economic problem. From the moment that the well-being of individuals and families is concerned in any question at issue, it is lifted out of the domain of mere economics. Bald political economy with its inflexible law of supply and demand can no longer cope with it. The reciprocal rights and duties inhering in the personality and position of those who are making claims and of those who are resisting them, enter into and create at once a moral issue. In the long run dollars and cents are powerless before a just human right and must give way in every community ruled by principles of justice.

The question of human rights that is involved in the issue between capital and labor goes deeper down than any legal enactment concerning them. In fact, much of the confusion of thought surrounding the problem springs from a faulty conception of the fundamental sources of human society. There is a tendency today to exalt unduly the State, and to regard it as the creator of all the rights and privileges which we enjoy, and to look to it for the solution of all our problems. Such a position is philosophically and historically false. The family is by nature and in fact anterior to the State. There are certain inherent individual and family rights that spring from nature itself and from the fundamental relations established by the Creator in the universe which antedate the constitution of the States or the enactments of civil law. The authority of the parent over his child, his right to provide for his family, the choice of the kind of education his children shall receive—all these fundamental rights are rooted in the very nature of family life. So also the rights of conscience are inherent in the individual. They were not created by the State. They are anterior to it by nature and in fact. But if the State is not the creator of them, the State should be the conservator and respecter of them. For it was precisely to safeguard these primary rights of the individual and of the family that States were formed. To the fact that man is by nature a social being made so by his Creator and to the natural need of individuals and families of protecting their primary and natural rights, which alone and isolated they had not the strength to defend against unjust aggression, States owe their origin and formation. It is the province of the State in consonance with its origin to protect these fundamental, individual and family rights, not to invade them.

Now the right of a man to provide for his family is a natural one. In the exercise of this right he may sell his labor for what he considers just compensation, or may refuse his labor for what he deems an inadequate return. The measure which he must use in determining his decision is that imposed by nature itself. He must support his family; and the living wage which he has a right to demand, according to the teaching of Leo XIII, of blessed memory, is the one which will maintain his family in decent and frugal comfort. The man who accepts less through necessity or fear of harder conditions is the victim of force and injustice. This general

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form of wage does not exclude the special claims of labor, skilled and unskilled, which according to the degree of toil or danger incurred, has a right to a greater compensation. It simply means that the lowest measure of compensation must be the decent maintenance of a man and his home.

This principle is based on sound political economy and the highest political wisdom. The safety of the State depends upon the integrity of its homes. To build up contented homes should be the aim of enlightened legislation as well as the scope of every movement for social betterment. The source of the nation's strength lies in the stable and well-ordered home, and without it, national greatness swiftly hastens to decay. The homeless man, free from the restraints of domestic life may easily become a menace, and to diminish such a danger becomes the duty of comprehensive patriotic statesmanship.

The maintenance of a home, then, is the standard of the minimum wage dictated by the law of nature, and prompted by the highest public policy. It is the clear right of the wage earner, and to protect this right he may make use of all legitimate means. He may combine with others to enforce it and form a union with his fellow workers to exert the adequate moral power to maintain it or to better his condition within the limits of justice. To deny him this right is a tyranny and an injustice. He has no other way to safeguard his interests. The rich and the powerful have many ways which they do not hesitate to employ to protect their investments; the workingman has only the support of peaceful combination.

Moreover, workingmen's associations may peacefully agitate and seek to mould public opinion in their favor to bring about a redress of real grievances. A campaign of this kind must, however, be legitimately conducted, free from violations of justice and of charity and of the public peace. Finally, the worker in the last resort has the right to refuse to work, that is to strike, and to induce by peaceful and lawful methods others to strike with him when this extreme measure becomes necessary to mitigate unendurable conditions, or to wrest from an unreasonable employer just compensation for his labor, after all other measures have failed.

All this is the teaching of the illustrious Pontiff Leo XIII in his now famous encyclical "On the Condition of the Workingmen." It has its root in the law of nature, which dictates that a man has a natural right to a wage which will maintain his home in frugal and reasonable comfort. All the other conclusions which we have laid down are but corollaries flowing from this fundamental principle, on the ground that any one who possesses a natural right may make use of all legitimate means to protect it, and to safeguard it from violation.

These are the objective principles which may serve as guiding ones in contests between workers and employers, and if loyally accepted by both sides, would undoubtedly mitigate the bitterness that often arises in labor disputes.

The principles governing the conduct of employers are well known and are generally accepted as the only safe ones which may be followed. They may be summed up as follows: Capital has a right to a just share of the profits, but only to a just share; employers should treat those who work under them with humanity and justice; they should be solicitous for the healthful conditions of the places where workmen daily toil; they should use all reasonable means to promote the material and moral well-being of their employees. They should be kindly humane and just in all their relations with them.

We are well aware that some of these principles find no place in a political and commercial economy which has become wholly pagan.

We are convinced, however, that the social problem of the relations between employers and workers can never be settled on any other than a Christian basis. The attitude of each towards the other must radically change round to a Christian one, else we shall have the spectacle of two opposing forces facing each other in a hostile spirit, each stubbornly insisting on its pound of flesh, with no thought of the Christian brotherhood which ought to bind them together.

The present deplorable situation in the world of labor has been brought about by a neglect of Christian principles, and by the attempt to put this question on a material basis only. On the other hand, riches and power bring danger in their train unless moral rectitude and moral standards are accepted as guiding sign posts along the way of life.

Saint Paul has declared in the sixth chapter of his first epistle to Timothy that "the desire of money is the root of all evil," meaning, of course, its inordinate and greedy desire. Men are forgetting these principles. They are making too much of money for money's sake. They have forgotten the injunction of the Saviour given in the twelfth chapter of Saint Luke: "take heed and beware of all covetousness; for a man's life doth not consist in the abundance of things which he possesseth."

Men with money should be careful to regard it as a means to do good rather than an end. They should beware lest its possession make them arrogant, tyrannical and despisers of their less fortunate brethren. The great restraining force against these natural tendencies is the spirit of religion, which subdues while it strengthens and sanctifies while it chastens. Whether as individuals or as members of corporate bodies, men of wealth must remember that the Christian law obliges them in one capacity as in the other. There is no double moral standard, no loop-hole of escape from the sanctions which the moral law of Christ imposes. Men of wealth should not buy that which is not sellable according to Christian ethics. It is an abuse of their wealth and an infraction of the moral code, and a crime against society.

The merely natural outlook has produced another idea of wealth which is a source of danger. Men regard themselves as absolute owners of what they possess, and claim the right to do with it what they please. In one sense this is true. They are owners, and exclusive owners. But there is a law higher than themselves, and there is a God above them. To stand stubbornly upon individual ground and because they are owners to absolve themselves from all obligations to society and their weaker brethren is paganism, pure and simple. In reality they are according to the Divine Word stewards of God. The greater their wealth, the greater their responsibilities.

The social problem of the relations between employers and workers must be solved on a Christian basis, or not at all. They must face each other in the proper frame of mind springing from a Christian spirit, before even an initial step towards permanent betterment can be effected. Employers and workers must regard each other as brothers in the same great brotherhood of Christ. The Church by her teaching inculcates the only sure method of social regeneration. She would purify the hearts of men of selfishness, greed, envy, and hatred which stand in the way of a better understanding. She abolished slavery, in spite of opposition coming from human interests, and made men socially free. She protected and fostered the workingmen's guilds of the Middle Ages, using every means in her power to keep the workers under the gracious and mellowing influence of religion. She alone can be the regenerator of the social commonwealth in the conditions which confront us today.

When the worker imbibing her spirit will look upon labor as a conscientious duty to be done

with care and diligence, and when the employer accepting her teaching will be content with reasonable profit and treat the laborer generously and humanely, the battle will be already won, and peace will descend and bless both for their loyal Christian spirit.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible.—Bovee.

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### PROPERTY RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS. (American Economic League.)

Some persons consider the ten commandments nonsense because they are not expressed with scientific accuracy. They will refer to the fact that a starving man would be justified in stealing food when he can get it in no other way, as though that nullified the commandment "Thou shalt not steal."

The same bent of mind is shown by the Cincinnati "Times-Star" in discussing the saying that human rights are superior to property rights. With mock indignation, the "Times-Star" tells the story of a burglar arrested for rifling a cash register. This, it declares, was putting the dollar above the man, it was making property rights superior to human rights.

It happens that Chas. P. Taft, owner of the "Times-Star," is a heavy stockholder in Cincinnati street railways stocks, and there happens to be a formidable movement afoot in Cincinnati for municipal ownership. The contents of the cash register, he wishes his readers to understand, is in the same category as his stock in a stolen fifty-year street railway franchise. The burglar, he contends, belongs in the same class as the people of Cincinnati, should they vote to resume possession of property to parting with which they never consented. But his illustration is an unfortunate one for him. If arresting a burglar is putting property rights above human rights, so also must be interference with the work of franchise stealers. If it was right and proper to arrest the burglar and restore the stolen money to the owner of the cash register, so also must it be right and proper to restore the stolen fifty-year franchise to the people of Cincinnati.

The saying about human rights being superior to property rights is understood to refer but to ownership of such things as ought not to be private property. Mr. Taft's franchise is an example. The streets of Cincinnati belong to the people of the city. The corrupt Ohio Legislature of 1896 and a boss-controlled municipal board, consisting of four men, presented it to Mr. Taft's company. It was not theirs to give. Even if Mr. Taft had paid for his shares with money earned by himself, his title to this unjustly acquired property would be morally null. An innocent purchaser acquires no better title than the seller has to give. But the money he spent for street railway shares was also the proceeds of property in things not rightfully so. It was derived from rental values of Cincinnati land. The people of the city, through their presence and industry, have created great values, which Mr. Taft appropriates legally enough, but his moral right to these values is another question. He deserves no censure for doing so as long as the people are fools enough to allow him to do it, but he does deserve censure for trying to keep them fooled.

Having secured possession of a franchise which morally belongs to the people of the city, with money which ought to have been in the public treasury instead of in his pocket, he nevertheless raises a loud outcry against the effort to return the franchise to its rightful owners.

Clear and round dealing is the honor of man's nature.—Bacon.

### **Brehm's Cafe** ADAM BREHM, Proprietor

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### DRAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The story of Drake's arrival at San Francisco bay as told by Southey with citations from old accounts, like Hakluyt's and others, is full of a lively interest. We see the sturdy Englishman repelling the worship which the simple natives offered in the belief that they were beings of some superior order who must be propitiated with gifts. A notable scene is made of the arrival of hosts of the Indians on a visit to the fortified camp of the Englishmen. Their leader, with various trappings, and bearing his rude insignia of office, spoke at length with great dignity and solemnity, surrendering by his gestures the whole land and all the people to the strangers. Southey remarks that only people accustomed to the thought in all-conquering Europe of that day could have supposed that the ceremony of surrender was meant to be taken literally. It is the way of primitive and eastern hospitality to make one's home a free gift to the guest. It is like the

ceremony of giving the keys of a city to an honored visitor. This literally interpreted gives him control of everything, all the treasure of whatever sort. The Englishmen nailed up a plate on a tree, taking possession of the land in the name of the queen. They named it New Albion because of the white cliffs thereabouts; and Southey, writing about 1840, remarked that "Nova California" was still called New Albion in English maps.

Ever since the earliest days men have been building ships. They are still building them, but the ship we are planning is different from the others. Its compass is the heart; its shells carry good will; its missiles are projected by the smokeless powder of love; its captain is the Prince of Peace. I ask you all to drink with me to this new battleship—the ship of Friendship. No target can withstand the shots of The Friendship.—William Jennings Bryan.

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**INVENTIONS BRING CHANGES.****By Eva Goldsmith.**

Every new invention of industry brings with it new ideas and changes, and sooner or later society has to set a standard for them to live up to. Laws must be made to meet the emergency of the times. Property rights have been looked after and respected ever since the world stood. People through all ages have hoarded up wealth and put it above all earthly things. They have misunderstood the real theme of money-making. Our make-up calls for a good, comfortable living, and every living creature is entitled to that. Misfortune and disappointments are things that come to all some time during life's journey. But the majority of people gather together and lay up every cent they can and think it is the thing to do. They seem to forget that they can't live always, and can't take one cent with them when they die. Of course, it is natural and right to lay away something for rainy days and old age, but what is the use of going through life grasping for the almighty dollar, when we could put our lives to a better use and have much more happiness in the end? What is the use of spending so much time talking and working to protect property, and do nothing to protect humanity, so that the majority of our people will be able, both physically and mentally, to enjoy the freedom of which we Americans boast

If this nation was to become involved in a great war with some other nation and Uncle Sam would be compelled to enlist all male inhabitants, what kind of soldiers do you suppose our overworked and underpaid brothers from the sweatshops would make? Do you think they would measure up to the standard of a soldier? Men who enlisted to serve as soldiers in the British army in the war between Great Britain and the Boers of South Africa did not measure up to the standard of a soldier in strength and size, so the standard had to be lowered in order to get a sufficient army. What would George Washington, Robert E. Lee and Grant think of such an army, if they were living today, after having charge of the armies of their day and time? Don't you think they would look upon our sweatshop soldiers as a joke? Of course, the country-raised men would make soldiers as good as those of old, because their growth has not been stunted and they are used to the open air, but how would the city working men, who are overworked and housed up all the time, stand a soldier's life?

What would all those old heroes, who fought

to free this country, think, if it was possible for them to come back and take a peep into the present sweatshops of this nation? Would they think very well of the present generation for allowing humanity to be treated in such a way? I am sure they would be ashamed to own us as their descendants.

Child labor and sweatshops are a detriment to any nation. England was about one hundred years degrading her men and women, but if the United States keeps up the pace we are going now, the standard of our people will be as low as England in much less time.

And why shouldn't America profit by the experience of other nations? We see what it has done for them to neglect humanity. Why should we follow along in the same footsteps? If the consumers were awakened to the true conditions, they would refuse to buy anything made in a sweatshop or by the hand of a child, by demanding the union label on all goods.

Some say they know they should demand the

label, but just don't think of it while making a purchase. Well, it is time we were thinking, and acting also. We certainly think when we want something done for us, so let's do unto others as we would have them do for us.

At Sioux City, the award handed down by the Arbitration Committee in the matter of the job printers was not exceedingly satisfactory. In fact, it was disappointing, as it set the scale of wages below that which is generally paid at this time. The award calls for an increase in the job scale established six years ago of \$2 per week, \$20 instead of \$18. The original demand was for \$24, and this scale was signed by all but three of the employing job printers of the city, the latter three participating in a lockout and strike, the difficulty later being referred to an arbitration board. The award, as stated, is unsatisfactory, but the Typographical Union is very jealous of its reputation of standing by its agreements, and the award will be accepted.

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**OLD STAGE COACH FOR PORTOLA.**

When the twentieth-century California makes merry in the Portola Festival of October 22nd to 25th next at San Francisco, it will doff its beribboned hat to a genuine relic of the early days. In the Portola parades a post of honor will be given Charlie McLean No. 1—a stage coach with a place in the history of the State.

E. E. Honn, city superintendent of the Wells Fargo Express Company, today notified the Portola Festival Committee that the coach would be entered in the parades.

This coach is a link with the period of Bret Harte and Mark Twain. According to Honn, from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in bullion has been transported in it. How many times it was held up no records show, but Black Bart, Joaquín Murietta and Vasquez halted it in their heyday, or were defied by its messengers. It still carries bullet holes.

It was in the Charlie McLean that Horace

Greeley made his noted ride to keep a lecturing engagement at Placerville, when the name wasn't Placerville but Hangtown. Sam Clemens was its passenger many times when, in his newspaper days, he covered the Nevada Legislature at Carson City. Not a few others of equal note have ridden in it.

The Charlie McLean was built at Concord, N. H., in 1858. Shipped around the Horn, it was wrecked not far south of San Francisco, when the Carrier Pigeon went ashore. They got it out of the wreck, and Wells Fargo put it on the Placerville run. It did duty on many of the most noted stage routes of California and Nevada for years.

The Charlie McLean held the stage record between Reno and Virginia City—twenty miles in 94 minutes. That was going some in the days before the Pullman. The first seven miles were made in twenty minutes.

The coach was in active service as late as

1906, running from San Mateo to Pescadero. It was off Pescadero that the stage was shipwrecked in 1858. Wells Fargo sold it before it was put on this last run, and after the Ocean Shore Railroad began serving the Pescadero region, the express company bought the Charlie McLean back. It is now carefully guarded as a relic. It is still strong, however, and as capable as ever of carrying 18 passengers and a ton of express matter, with six good horses working at the tugs.

William Hodges, who took the coach over its record run, is the only surviving driver of Wells Fargo's Overland Express. He will again handle his old outfit in the Portola parade, according to the present plans.

It is also expected that "Hold the Fort" Ross—he was christened Aaron Y.—will take part in the parade. Ross, as shotgun messenger, guard and driver, is a Wells Fargo veteran still on the job, with headquarters in Ogden. He is expected to come for the festival.

Ross has never lost a cent of the millions he has guarded. He got his nickname in the '70's, when, near Montello, Nevada, alone, he stood off seven train robbers in a battle of three hours and twenty minutes. He killed one and wounded three. His car was twice fired and once dynamited, but he stood his ground—and won.

PHONE DOUGLAS 600

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## Store of a Million Friends 20,000 Homes Furnished by the STERLING

After a long career at the head of the Sterling, Messrs. C. M. Cole, F. P. Cole and N. Parker Cole are withdrawing from active connection with its administration. O. C. Bunster and H. A. Saxe are shouldering the conduct of affairs. In the autumn of 1910 an amalgamation with the young and progressive firm of Bunster & Saxe, of the Eddy-Larkin "Low Rent Corner" fame, was effected. W. H. Moore also entered into the partnership. This combination of Bunster-Saxe aggression and the solid conservatism of the Sterling has proven mighty effective. The firm today employs 133 men with 14 delivery teams and a general plant worth over \$1,000,000.

Long the friend of Union Labor, the House of Sterling enjoys the good will of the Great Cause. It is with pleasure that the "Labor Clarion" applauds the marked success and splendid character of the Sterling. It is the boast of the big store at Market and Jones streets that no one need ever leave the Sterling disappointed when seeking credit accommodation.

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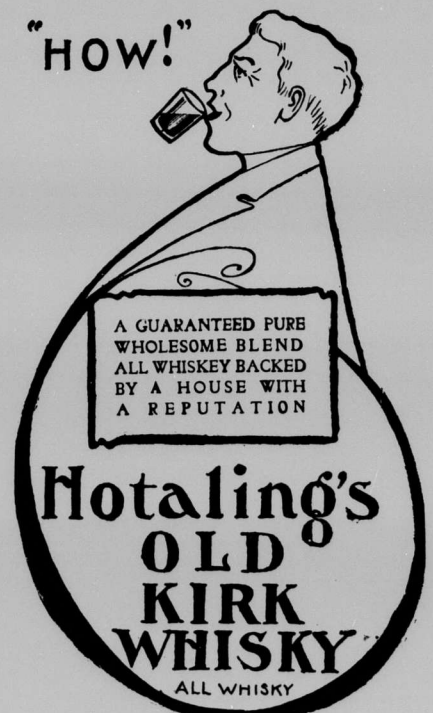
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## THE ARRIVAL BAR

A large and prosperous community like San Francisco must necessarily be supplied with places where men can congregate and secure the best beverages of all kinds that can be obtained. Such a one, it may be remarked, is the Arrival Bar, located at the northwest corner of East and Mission streets, conducted and owned by Messrs. P. Knudsen and James H. Nelson. The place dates its establishment about two years, and from its organization achieved far more than ordinary success. The Arrival Bar contains the neatest and best appointments, the stock carried consisting of the choicest wines, liquors, ales, beers, whiskies, etc., straight goods being a specialty. Free lunch is provided the patrons, popular prices prevail, and three employees are in attendance on the wants of the trade. It is a pleasure to commend the Arrival Bar and its proprietors to every union man and every friend of union labor.

COMPLIMENTS OF

JOHN J. VAN NOSTRAND

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT  
SAN FRANCISCO



## THE LAST HOPE

By Joseph Keating.



On the most expert and official advice, which is wonderful, humanity was told to abandon all hope.

"The man and the boy working with him are dead. The fire has been raging through all the pit for three days and three nights, and only flooding will end it."

That was the unpleasant part of it. People objected to the flooding because they had affections, and a boy and a man were in the burning pit.

"Nothing could live through such a fire," was the expert and official advice. "And all the others are accounted for."

And they opened the channel to turn the river down into the pit instead of letting it flow down the valley into the sea. The sun shone pleasantly on the running water making its way to the mouth of the thirsty pit.

At this sign of the last hope gone, an old woman near the brink of the pit took a young woman in her arms, for fear she would throw herself down into the roaring blaze which was reddening the shaft walls far below. The girl could not see the flames. She was weeping for the man they were devouring. There were thousands of people round the top of the shaft, and most of the women were looking at the other two and crying.

It was, of course, quite different far down in and behind the raging red that would not let an animate thing pass in or out of the pit. There, inside, in defiance of all expert advice on the sub-

ject, Martin and the boy had decided to go on living.

The boy was thin and weak, and his small face was a miniature of smiling misery as he looked up to ask the man: "Is the fire burning itself out, Martin? You said it would."

"It's bound to burn itself out," repeated Martin; though as he stared at it now, with the burning horse-flesh in his nostrils, he saw that the fire must be rather nearer to them. And he added gaily: "You see, Dicky, it's not nearly so bad as if some old working was flooding the pit; because water would fill all the roads and stick there all the time. But the fire is bound to burn itself out very soon."

Martin was always ready with some happy idea to keep Dicky in good spirits. But beyond that the man knew very well, and was quite in earnest in the view, that, though he and the lad could live through fire, there would be hardly any chance at all of outlasting a flood. He had no notion that the people outside were carrying the river to the pit to put an end to the fire.

The boy kept close to the man. Martin was standing upright, with his face towards a trembling current of air that came from the unknown where the roof was breaking. The man's brain was tired from the endless effort of trying to trace that air-current in imagination to its source. He believed it had its beginning in the higher workings of the No. 2 seam, and came down through some hole made by the explosion.

"And where the air is coming from there should be a way for us to crawl to the shaft."

Behind him the rats were squeaking, fighting and preparing for the great feast that the man and boy would make for them.

"Yet it's getting quieter in there," Martin said, genially; "I think I'll have another try, Dicky, and you—"

"What's that?" interrupted the boy and Martin felt the lad's hand tighten in his clasp. "I heard a funny sound like water splashing against the door."

"Eh?" said Martin, turning quickly. He thought that the poor lad's mind must be breaking down under the long strain, and he put his arm around Dicky's neck. "Oh, that—," he began to explain.

Martin ended there. The extraordinary coldness of the place made him shiver; and the boy's teeth were chattering.

"The air is colder—aha!" Martin said, buoyantly. "Perhaps the fire is dying out and leaving the road open for us to go home, Dicky! Then there will be a young woman and an old one who will be laughing instead of crying. Down we go to the door, laddie."

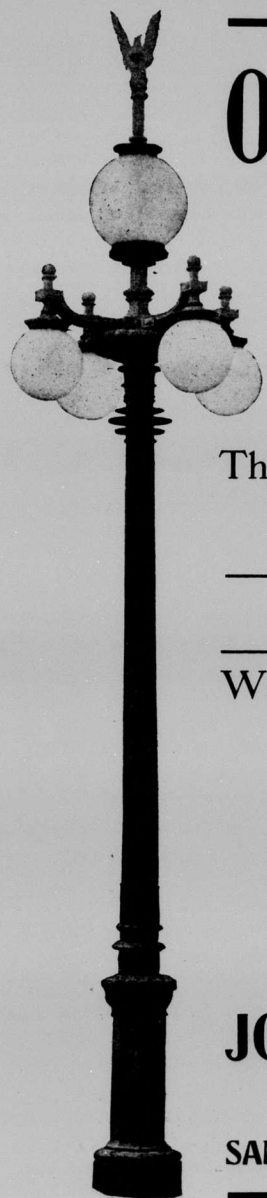
Hand in hand they crept down to the door. They were trembling with the cold. Martin's hand was stretched out. It touched the door. He expected it to open at his touch. It did not move.

"That's funny," said he, laughing; though he knew it was not funny at all, but very serious.

"I'm standing in water—I'm freezing," stammered the boy.

"Water!" Martin repeated, quite unbelieving; and he bent down, feeling with his hand along the black bottom.

But when he raised that hand and put it to his cheek, something trickled down under his jaw, and dropped from his chin. A strange, smothered gurgle of deep moving water came through the door. But what alarmed Martin most was the peculiar rumbling noise—a whispered roar—which now seemed to be everywhere in the darkness around them. Afterwards he knew that this sudden chill in the air and the rumble came from the river, which was fighting the flames and fill-



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ing all the roads to the pit. If the fire were dying out another enemy was in the way.

"The boy!" was Martin's thought.

"Dicky!" he shouted.

"Here, Martin!" answered the lad, who, not understanding what had happened, ran forward and was washed off his feet.

But Martin had located him, caught him round the waist, and ran—with the boy in his arms and the flood at his heels—back to the only hole open, where the stones were dropping from the roof. But even the shower of rocks had to be faced now.

The water was up to his hips. A moment's hesitation would be the end of all; and he dashed boldly up over the hill of broken rocks into the long, dark, echoing cavern. Up with him the rats were swarming. The fear of the flood was on them.

The stones fell in the midst of the rats, kill-

ing scores for the others to eat. Their terrified squeaking was horrible.

"The water is rising behind us," cried Martin.

The heap of fallen roof had checked the flood for a moment. Martin heard it gurgling, splashing and swirling at the bottom as it rose higher and higher, to come rushing over; and mixed up with these noises he heard the plunging sounds of the stones dropping into the pool.

"Put me on my feet, Martin, and we can go faster," said the boy. "I am all right; I can creep behind you."

"Keep tight to the side, then, laddie. Don't be afraid," he called to the lad.

He was relieved to hear his feet splashing into water at the bottom, instead of the other thing. But he soon saw that the fire had been there. The flash was coming from an opening a little way outward on the left. It appeared and disappeared, each time stronger than before, and

showed Martin exactly where they were. They were up to their knees in water, and with the vivid red flashes upon it, he and Dicky seemed to be wading in a stream of blood. The timbers in the roof and sides were charred. The fire had caught them, but now they were glistening with the water that dripped and trickled into the stream.

In the darkness they had run into a black sea, and Martin and the boy were struggling to get back. In the midst of their floundering Dicky cried out:—

"Something is coming behind me!"

Martin felt the current become deeper and stronger about him.

"Lord!" he said, hopelessly. "The flood is rushing round the workings, and now it's coming down behind us! We are caught between."

Yet with final disaster staring him in the face the man stooped to pick up the boy. He was not given time to lift him. The flood caught him with the lad in his arms and flung him down the hill, and washed him into the pool at the bottom of the pit.

In the violence of the cross-currents the man and boy were twisted and turned under water, like a bunch of weed in a whirlpool. Martin felt himself hurled against floating timber and wreckage until one blow nearly stunned him. Then he seemed to be thrown upwards in the surging, bubbling water, as if he were rising from the bottom of a big, round well, walled with stone and iron.

Two things he had power to do. He clung to the boy through all these horrors. Whatever was in store for him he would not abandon the lad.

"God in heaven!" was the thought that flew across his brain. "That is daylight. We've been washed in under the shaft itself!"

Down through the boiling blackness came the beautiful ray—a white sword of light driven deep into the heart of darkness; and all the human will to live that was in the man's body and soul gave him strength and inspiration to struggle upwards under this symbol of his last hope.

In desperation the man clutched at the first chance of resisting the whirling waters. He was flung against the corner of an arch through which the pool overflowed. That outlet for the water made him understand why he had been able to rise to the top without being smothered. Martin gripped at the edge of the arch and dragged himself away from the violent currents. Never once did he forget the boy. To save the youngster's life seemed to be the strongest instinct. The first thing he did was to lift Dicky's white face above the suffocating waters.

But, holding Dicky in one arm and clinging to the arch, Martin was staring at the tunnel in front of him, where flames were driving out along the roof and water from the pool overflowing and rushing in under it, while he saw that the walls around him were ribbed with iron girders and byats, behind huge pipes and ropes which he recognized.

"Lord!" he shouted fearfully. "This is No. 2 opening into the shaft, with the fire coming out from the road inside!"

"Think of it!" he groaned. "Turning a God-made river upon this poor lad and me! What is to become of us between fire and water."

He was gripping the corner of the arch, with the lower part of his body swaying in the wild water like a reed rooted in the bank of the river—the cataract behind him, and the fire in the tunnel in front. Mingled with the white light of day was the red of the blaze, and through the booming of the water came the crackle of flames. He and the boy seemed to be in the midst of a war of all the elements. The water crashed down in terrific volume, and the flames gave it all the colors of the rainbow. Martin's knees struck against something solid. Instantly he drew himself up and found a natural ledge—the lower lip

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of the mouth of the tunnel—where he knelt, with the pool foaming round his hips.

He shouted to the star of daylight above. He put all his strength into his cry.

Over and over again he called up for help. But he could not hear himself, and could not hope to be heard at the surface. Half in, half out of the water he worked his way round the circular pit-wall in agony.

Yet no sooner had he reached the spot of

tranquility under and inside the downfall than he laughed.

"The knocker wire!" he shouted.

An ordinary-looking, thin wire rope was fastened to the girders. It ran from a lever right down at the bottom of the shaft and up to an iron signal-hammer at the pit's head. The clatter of that iron hammer was the one and only communication between top and bottom. If Martin could make it speak, his problem would be solved.

"Have I got strength enough left?" he asked.

He plunged through the water and grasped the wire with one hand. He raised Dicky up, so that the boy was resting on Martin's breast. This left the man's two arms free for the supreme effort. Martin gripped the wire with both hands, drew up his body until his feet were against the wall under his hands, and his legs almost parallel with his arms.

Behind him the water was thundering down. He pulled at the wire—pulled until his body stretched back on the surface of the pool. His feet were his lever, and into that pull he put every ounce of the weight and strength of his body. Then he suddenly let go and was floundering in the water, hardly able to get back to his grip on the wall.

If a signal had come from the dead world to the people up above, the effect would have been the same. Martin had pulled effectively. The startling, single knock of the iron hammer made everyone round the pit head stare in terror at each other. An old woman comforting a young one looked up as if she expected to see the soul of her child come out of the black mouth of the pit.

Martin, under the cataract, with the boy at his breast, stared about him. He believed he had failed. Dicky opened his eyes and closed them again, and put his arms round Martin's neck like a tired child going to sleep. Martin drew him closer to his breast, groaning. Then in the midst of the water he saw a black rope moving upwards. The winding-engine above could not send down one of the two pit-cages without pulling up the other.

"They have heard!" shouted Martin. "The carriage is coming up."

The big steel rope was slowly raising the cage up out of the pit. Martin watched every upward movement of the rope. He could see it through the colored waters of the cataract.

Then he saw a great iron link rise out of the pool, and with it came the four great chains at the end of the rope. Each of the chains was fastened to the corner of the iron carriage. The chains themselves came up, and Martin caught a glimpse of the cage just below the surface of the pool. The sight of it terrified him. The horrid thought shot through his brain that the down-coming carriage would, before any signal could stop it, strike him down to the bottom of the pit. Neither the engineman nor any living being could know that he and the boy were clinging to the pit-wall in the track of the down-coming cage. And in the wildness of that moment Martin did a desperate thing. He watched for the moment when the up-coming cage rose above the pool.

"We must take a last dive for it Dicky!" he cried.

Then he plunged forward along the pit-wall, under the iron roof of the rising carriage. It was drawn slowly upward. At first Martin had the horror of the feeling in the water that he had missed his mark. Then he found the water sinking from his breast to his hips; from there to his knees, and down below his ankles. His feet found a solid resting-place. He was standing on the firm bottom of the carriage, and the big pit rope was pulling him up. He heard the great waterfall thundering on the iron roof of the carriage. The water broke over and around him in terrific foaming showers. But the iron roof and frame work of the cage were strong, and Martin laughed into the white face of the unconscious boy.

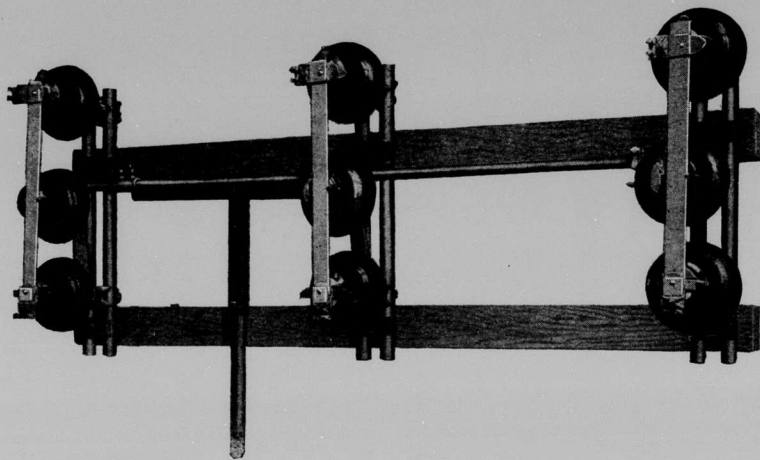
"Your mother will bring you back to life, lad-die, and there's a girl who will be smiling instead of crying. We are going up into God's sunshine, head first!"—"Labor Call."

I know of only one sure test; when a man's brave, he's a gentleman. And such a man no more realizes when he's brave than when he's decent.—Bellman.

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**THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.**

By Dr. Ichimura.

At a public meeting held in Kyoto on Monday (21st ultimo). Dr. Ichimura, a professor in the Kyoto Imperial University, contributed to the Californian agitation an interesting discourse on the special characteristics of the white races.

It is somewhat difficult, he said, to maintain that the anti-Japanese legislation proposed in California violates the Constitutions either of the United States or of California. The rights of aliens are defined in Article 17 of the Constitution of California, which corresponds with the same article in the Constitution of 1849. It provides that bona fide immigrants shall enjoy the same rights as natives in regard to the acquirement, occupation, assignment of, or succession to, property. On November 6, 1894, this clause was fundamentally altered by an amendment whereby immovable property was precluded from its scope. Viewed from the standpoint of existing law, then,

the proposed legislation in California cannot be regarded as a violation of the Constitution. Nevertheless, from the point of view of Article 1 of the California Constitution and of the provisions of Articles 14 and 15 of the revised Constitution of the United States, it may be argued that the proposed legislation is contrary to existing law.

Dr. Ichimura said he preferred, however, to treat the question from the point of view of racial characteristics rather than as a legal argument, and he proceeded to enumerate the following five salient characteristics of white men:

1. White men consider that they alone are human beings, and that all colored people are on a lower scale of creation.

2. The whites are extremely selfish. They insist on their own interests to the utmost, but persist in unreasonable treatment of those whom they regard as their inferiors.

3. White men are full of racial pride and conceit. When they gain an inch they grasp an ell.

4. White men run to extremes. They excel the Japanese both in greatness and vileness.

5. White men worship money as omnipotent, and believe that it is the key to all things.

Considering the question in relation to these premises, continued the speaker, it was clearly impossible for the Japanese to overcome racial differences. The Americans condemn the Japanese as unassimilable. If the Japanese are defective in this respect it is because of the same quality in the Americans. The latter treat the Japanese as stepchildren and discriminate against them in all things. They do not allow them to become citizens and treat them heartlessly in many ways, and yet they bring this charge of being unassimilable against them. Were the Japanese treated in the same way as Europeans, they would make themselves better citizens than do the immigrants from a certain European country (which Dr. Ichimura discreetly left anonymous).

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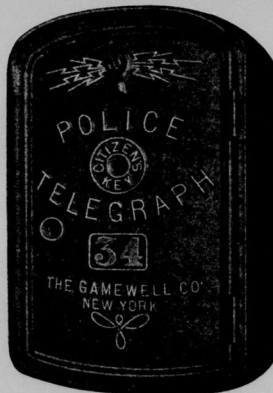
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mous). The second "white" characteristic—selfishness—was so indisputable as not to need argument. He would cite an instance, however. The question of the house tax on perpetual lease property was settled by The Hague Court, and ever since this decision foreigners in Yokohama had refused on a score of different pleas to pay municipal taxes, which was another matter.

The third characteristic—their racial pride and conceit—was the outcome of selfishness. He would say a few words on this point. White men insisted on their rights and interests. A distinguished German scientist said: "The object of right is peace, and the way to obtain rights is by fighting whenever rights are infringed. As long as the world continues, fighting is inseparable from the upholding of rights." This crystallizes the European idea of right, and in associating with white men it is necessary to keep this teaching in mind. We must fight for our

rights! We must fight for peace! Rights can only be secured through a sacrifice entailing pain. The failure of Japan in international affairs was due to the foreign policy of the government, which made "no disputation" a first principle. The authorities failed to insist on national rights and interests, and allowed foreigners to become puffed up. Nothing could retrieve the past, but in the present struggle the whole nation must unite and oppose the anti-Japanese legislation in California at all costs.

With regard to what he called the fourth characteristic, Dr. Ichimura said there are some extremely wicked white men, and there are also white men of such high and noble character that the Japanese could not excel them. The Americans offered instances. It was therefore necessary for the Japanese to appeal to the high and noble in America and enlist their aid in protecting Japanese rights and interests.

As regards the omnipotence of money the speaker said this belief was conspicuous in America. The Americans believed everything in the world was possible to wealth. They would, however, be greatly mistaken if they thought that though the army was weak, and their naval mercenaries fled, they could win a great victory by means of cash. The spirit of Japan was a thing unconquerable by such means.

"In dealing with the present question," Dr. Ichimura concluded, "we must carefully consider the characteristics of the white man and the failings of the Japanese. Our failings must be remedied and we must turn to account whatever we can in the qualities of the Americans. Any wrongdoing on the part of the Americans must be suppressed by the whole power of the Japanese acting in concert, and we must be determined to eradicate any causes likely to disturb the existing friendship between Japan and America."—Japan "Weekly Chronicle."

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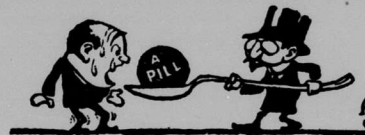
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By R. W. Shier.

The people of today are proud of their schools, but the people of tomorrow will have much greater reason to be proud of theirs. The schools of tomorrow will be more handsomely built than the schools of today. They will express all that is most pleasing in architecture.

The schools of tomorrow will be equipped with larger playgrounds, with gymnasias, shower baths and swimming tanks. These will be used by adults of the district as well as by the children.

The schools of tomorrow will be great social centers. They will be used in the evenings for illustrated lectures, neighborhood gatherings club meetings, public concerts and other purposes.

The schools of tomorrow will concern themselves with the children's bodies just as much as they do with the children's minds. They will provide free medical treatment as well as free medical inspection. They will also be furnished with free dental clinics.

The schools of tomorrow will feed the children at the noon hour instead of sending them home for luncheon. This will save the mothers a lot of trouble in preparing mid-day meals for them, guarantee to the scholars at least one nourishing meal a day, and give them more time for recreation of the right sort.

The schools of tomorrow will be closely identified with industry and commerce. The children will be taught to make things, as well as to study things. There will be less book-learning and more manual training. The creative instinct will be given ample outlet.

In the schools of tomorrow every teacher will be a specialist. No teacher will be required to teach more than two or three subjects. Instead of their being one teacher to one class, the same teacher will pass from class to class teaching her particular subjects, as is now done in the high schools and universities.

The schools of tomorrow will be democratic institutions. Every school will be a juvenile republic. They will frame their own laws, debate their own problems, elect their own administrative officers, and solve their own difficulties, all, of course, under the guidance of sympathetic instructors.

The schools of tomorrow will develop individuality by encouraging originality. They will cultivate the habit of research, the power of thought and the practice of close observation.

The schools of tomorrow will be more successful than the schools of today in turning out healthy men and women who are trained thinkers, public-spirited citizens and efficient workers.

The governments of tomorrow will lavish money upon education instead of squandering it upon armaments.

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**A STRANGE CASE.**

Fourteen years of age, and sentenced for life! Granting that Herman Coppes, a mere baby, lives to the average age of prisoners, this youth who calmly shot to death, for no apparent reason, the wife of his benefactor and crushed the heads of two babies with an ax, today is looking forward to the fifty years he must still serve behind prison bars before death liberates him.

Herman is a tousle-haired, undersized boy, just like hundreds to be found on corner lots playing baseball or at the "swimmin' holes" taking a stolen plunge. There will be no baseball or swimming, however, for little Herman.

"The most baffling study in juvenile criminology that has ever come to my notice," was the characterization expressed by Warden Edmund M. Allen, of the Illinois State prison at Joliet. And alienists, criminologists and penitentiary officials who have examined this strange little fellow echo the Warden's statements. All are agreed that it would be a menace to any community for the boy to be free in it. All are agreed that the boy suffers from homicidal mania of the worst type. The alienists—at least, some of them—say the boy should be sent to an institution for the insane for treatment, but they admit that his condition is such that to be treated at such an institution some freedom would have to be given him. At any time, they say, during one of the periods of apparent sanity, he might cunningly plan and succeed in satisfying what they call his lust to kill. Penitentiary officials admit frankly they haven't the slightest idea what to do with the boy. Never before, they say, have they been forced to "turn a cell into a nursery."

"He is a second Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," said one of the guards, in whose cell block he sleeps. "He's the queerest little fellow I ever did see, and I have some youngsters of my own, about his age, who are not white angels. One day he'll be as happy as a kid with a baseball bat. The next day he hangs his head, mopes in his cell, marches into the dining room with eyes half shut, and eats barely enough to satisfy the hunger of a kid one-fifth his age. He will refuse to talk even when we talk to him of the things he likes. Then the next day he's happy and smiling and cheerful again."

When he was barely thirteen he was sent to St. Charles State Reformatory because his father declared him to be incorrigible. Ten months ago

he was paroled and given into the custody of Manny Sleep, a farmer living near Elgin.

One evening when Sleep was away from home, the boy shot the farmer's young wife. With an axe he dashed out the brains of her two babies, Sarah aged 4, and Ertile aged 2. Removing the cover from an abandoned cistern under the kitchen he pushed the dead mother and her dead babies into the well. Then he carefully and so cunningly erased all signs of the triple murder that no trace of the killing showed when Sleep returned.

During the five days that Sleep and his neighbors engaged in frantic search for some sign of the woman and her babies, Herman went about his minor tasks. He calmly ate his meals on a table which sat on the disused cistern top. On the sixth day Sleep, distracted, begged the boy to tell what he knew of the wife and children.

"I killed them. They are down there," he answered calmly, pointing to the old well. Then, under severe sweating, the boy confessed everything—except why he did it.

"Why did I do it? Oh, I dunno," he would invariably and indifferently reply.

The boy was rushed to trial, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a life term. He showed absolutely no remorse and exhibited very little interest in the proceedings. He arrived at the penitentiary wearing short trousers, the youngest prisoner ever admitted to Joliet, and excepting Jesse Pomeroy, sentenced to life at Charlestown, Mass., nearly forty years ago, one of the youngest ever given that penalty in the United States. After he had been photographed and his measurements taken in the Bertillion department, a deputy warden handed him a suit of prison gray. "Say, this ain't so bad, is it?" said the boy. "I've wanted to wear long trousers and they never would let me. How much did it cost?"

Warden Allen has made a messenger of the boy on various occasions, and in some sense he is treated as a trusty, but he has to be watched constantly, especially when he awakens in the morning with that sullen, gloomy look.

A visitor of the Warden's brought a dog into the latter's office a few days ago, said one of the guards, "and the boy stopped to pat it on the head. When he looked up there were tears in his eyes, and he sobbed openly as he went back to his cell. For the next three or four days he wouldn't leave his cell and we had to make him eat what we took to him."

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**CHILD ROBBED OF CHILDHOOD.**

By Frederick Gruel.

To allow a child to compete with its own parent for the means of living is economic suicide and thoroughly humiliating. It cannot be done without perpetrating a gross wrong on the child. The thought of it in America shocks one. Whatever the people of other countries think they must do to tolerate the annihilation of childhood, we Americans should not tolerate it for an hour. Our love for our children calls for a normal childhood. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the idea that children should be sent to factories, mills or down into mines.

And yet we have fallen into such exploiting habits that we are sacrificing our timber lands, our soil, our children are being tossed into the health, our social life, and even our hopper. Strange as it may seem nearly all our reform conferences are cutting up the old timber of adult conditions, rather than laying our strength

out on the new growth in child life and child protection.

Anything to fix up or bridge over the conditions for the adult goes. In child labor we have a problem of the health, intelligence and the character of the incoming generation. The national level of temperament and efficiency is being seriously influenced in the handicapping of the boys and the girls now in enforced and unnatural employment during the formative years of childhood.

Even if it is true, as some claim, that the children will elect to work rather than go to school, it is equally true that the boys and girls are not competent to use wise judgment in such a choice. We are a people of push and vitality. We are a type of motor humanity. Therein lies our danger. Get things, is the common cry. Get them at any cost. Accumulate at any expense of human condition, in any way, but accumulate.

That seems to be the only sediment of the pur-

itan characteristic we have left. It is the indomitable will to wring something out of our surroundings. But when we use a child as an economic instrument to do this deed and make it the competitor of its own parent it seems insane. The great mass do not believe in it. We all know that a child cannot be shut up in a factory, mill or mine and sustain a normal level of vitality. When vitality is lowered the child's power of defense against disease is broken down and the burden of a fearful death rate, that is entirely unnecessary, follows:

Later on when these stunted boys and girls enter wedlock they carry with them the indestructible marks of a robbed childhood. Child-bearing with them is correspondingly injured. The vicious line of physical and mental degeneration is cut deeper and deeper. It is inevitable. Some heartless "self-made men" allude to having gone into the work world at 10 years of age to earn a living and hint that others may do the same thing. Once in a while some strong person can do that, but what of the many thousands that cannot do it. And aside from ability it is physically and morally wrong to allow it.

And what is the sequel? These young people creep along and prematurely dry up when they should be in their prime. Under any circumstances child labor is a terrible thing. Its fruitage will be and already is calamitous. The national personality will soon groan with the sorrow of it. Thanks to the human sympathy and intelligent devotion of the organized workmen of America the curse is being lessened in its practice. But for the labor unions the thing would have gone on without molestation. Our common sympathy for the child we love makes it impossible for the man with the true American spirit to remain inactive while anything that needs to be done to secure a childhood for children remains undone. The beast of economic oppression of the child is slowly releasing its hold on our youth, but it must move away more rapidly. It must be driven out quickly and permanently.

In this good work all classes must take a hand with the labor unions or quit their talk about their interest in children.

Unless we learn to do our duty to those whom we employ, they will never learn to do their duty to us.—Dickens.

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By Kent Heppe.

No more important thing has recently occurred in agriculture than the successful production of the rapid growing, edible spineless cactus by Luther Burbank.

After sixteen years of expensive and costly experimentation he has produced a new and most valuable food for the world. Mr. Burbank does not claim to have discovered the spineless cactus. Some varieties of this plant have been known for years, but without exception they have been non-edible.

For many years it has been the custom in those parts of America where it abounds to feed to cattle certain varieties of the prickly pear cactus after the spines have been burned off. The food value of this cactus for cattle has been known to stockmen for some years.

At the instance of the Queensland government experiments have been made with the prickly pear for the extraction of sugar, and it is claimed that two tons of prickly pear yield as much sugar as three tons of sugar cane and of an equally good quality. Experts are even now experimenting to convert the sweet juice of this cactus fruit into syrups of the very best quality.

The fresh fruit of these improved varieties of spineless cactus is unique in form and color exceedingly handsome, unusually wholesome (the large amount of vegetable salts they contain being regarded as very beneficial), and far superior to the banana in flavor. It is usually sold at the same price per box as oranges and can be produced at less than one-tenth the expense of producing apples, oranges, apricots, grapes, plums or peaches.

There is never a failure in the crop, which can be shipped as safely as the other deciduous fruits. The fruit can be gathered and stored like apples, and some kinds will keep in excellent condition from four to five months.

Samples packed in ordinary packing boxes without ice were shipped to Boston and New York and kept in perfect condition.

Most delicious jams, jellies, syrups, etc., in enormous quantities at a nominal cost, are made from the fruits alone or in combination with other fruits; besides various foods and confections, such as tuna-honey, tuna-butter and tuna cheese.

Opuntias have been used for making confectionery of the most delicious kinds. Some of the finest candies of Mexico are candied cacti of various forms.

The fat young leaves are sometimes used for pickles, and are a good and wholesome food when fried like egg plant. They are also boiled and used as greens and are prepared with sugar, producing a sweet meat similar to preserved citron which may be flavored with ginger or other spices.

The juice of the crimson variety of fruits is used for coloring ices, jelly, confectionery, sweet sauces, etc., no more beautiful colors can be imagined.

The Mexican Indians are lately beginning to use the fruit in different varieties of preparations as an almost exclusive food during three months of the year, they also slice the young and juicy slabs and bake them between hot stones like we would fry steak.

The fruits and leaves are served in various other forms for food by those who are familiar with them.

The cactus also gives great promise as a producer of alcohol and in Australia is said to be a thorough success in these respects.

But the greatest benefits will be derived from the spineless cactus through its use as a fodder for cattle.

Arid and semi-arid lands will produce the richest crops without irrigation and where now is waste and desert land the near future will see fat and contented cattle herds munching slabs

of spineless cactus to enrich their owners and produce 15 cents sirloin steaks for the common people.

It is confidently claimed that nearly all the unproductive land on this globe, that is all such territory in Africa and Australia, most of South America and the southern part of North America, southern Europe and Asia and most of the thousands of islands of the seas may be converted into rich pasture lands, practically without care or cultivation as the spineless cactus prefers a rough, sandy or rocky ground and can be raised without being cut for years, increasing in size all the time.

And the best part of it is that cattle may be turned loose and after having munched every vestige of food off the plant they are driven to other pastures and the cactus will re-start putting on leaves or slabs as merrily as ever.

No cutting is necessary, no watering or cultivation, and cattle will thrive on cactus at least as well as on alfalfa and they need not one drop of water.

A rancher of Haway has horses and cattle on his ranch which do not know the taste of water and will not drink it, when brought before them; they are raised on cactus and blue grass, the spineless cactus supplying all the moisture the animals need.

These facts sound almost like fairy stories, but they are vouched for by the Luther Burbank Co., of San Francisco, and great and unlooked for changes may be confidently expected in the near future.

The potent influence for the good this plant will exercise can simply not be overestimated and California will be the first land to reap the rich benefits that will be derived from Mr. Burbank's labors.

**PETER JENSEN**

In the hardware line San Francisco is fortunate in possessing the store managed and owned by Mr. Peter Jensen and located at 217 Eighth street, as the business is truly representative of the prosperity and growth of the city. Mr. Jensen organized the business about five years ago, formerly having conducted a bakery establishment at Battery and Vallejo streets. The stock of goods he carries consists of hardware of all kinds, comprising tools, cutlery, paints, oils, glass, kitchen utensils, crockery, etc. Mr. Jensen's business has largely grown from the fact that his prices are, as a rule, considerably lower than his competitors', and also from the additional fact that he is absolutely just and fair in all his dealings. Well-directed energy and straight business principles have placed Mr. Jensen in the front rank of prominently identified tradesmen, and during the twelve years of his active life he has earned a reputation which anyone should feel proud to possess.



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**HEINECKE BROS.**

It is of the utmost importance in issues of this character to call attention to firms who have shown themselves to be friendly to the cause of union labor, and it is therefore a pleasure to mention the well-known grocery and wine establishment conducted by Heinecke Bros., located at 4201-4207 Eighteenth Street. These gentlemen have been in business in San Francisco for the past eighteen years, occupying the same premises during that period of time, and are among the pioneer grocers of this city. Besides conducting a general grocery business where can be secured fancy and staple groceries and delicacies, the firm are well known and recognized wine merchants. A specialty is made of delivering goods to any part of the city, promptness of filling and delivering orders being given particular attention. The gentlemen composing this well-known firm are both men of strong personality, possessing the requisite push and energy to make their business a success. We desire to call the attention of all union men to this concern, and assure them that in patronizing this firm they are fostering a deserving enterprise and a friend of the union men's cause.

**Chinn-Beretta Optical Company**

Those of our members who have neglected the warnings of weakened vision or impaired eyesight, and through negligence or carelessness have failed to attend to their eyes, have always paid a severe penalty. The eyes are well said to be the windows of the soul, a sentimental idea and thought perhaps, but nevertheless, the fact standing out prominently that few organs of the body should receive more care or attention. There are many optical companies in the city, but few as prominently identified with the business as that of the well-known Chinn-Beretta Optical Company. The concern's headquarters are at 120 Geary street, but branch offices are maintained in Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno and Vallejo. Its establishment dates back over a period of twenty-five years, during which time it has compelled public favor and merit through devotion and care to the many customers it has secured. Its standing with our people and the wage earning class generally is of the highest, a fact which is meritorious owing to the friendly attitude it has always exhibited to our cause. The officers of the company are all well known in the community, consisting of F. C. Chinn, president; C. L. Beretta, vice-president, and I. A. Beretta, secretary.

**Portola-Louvre Restaurant**

The Portola-Louvre Restaurant has always, since the inauguration of high class entertainment in our first-class cafes, occupied the pinnacle of artistic perfection and the latest features in this respect of this popular establishment, The Follies Revue of 1913 and the Great Golden Troupe of twelve people, supply a truly wonderful program of entertainment, bewildering in its variety of color and versatility. The cuisine and service, which has always been a distinct feature and pleasure for the fastidious epicure, is given detailed attention by Manager Gustav Mann which assures complete satisfaction. A daily Cabaret Matinee and Petite Buffet is given between the hours of 3:30 and 5 p. m. with the Great Golden Troupe and Follies Revue in the evening from 6:30 till 1 a. m. without intermission. Centrally located at Powell and Market streets in the heart of the hotel, retail and theatre district, the Portola-Louvre is one of the sights of interest and a credit to point out to the stranger within the gates of our "Fair" city.

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**FATE OF BALBOA.**

One of the foremost of England's men of science has turned his attention to Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the 400th anniversary of whose discovery of the Pacific Ocean is to be celebrated at San Francisco in the Portola Festival of October 22d to 25th. In a paper published in the "Geographical Journal" (London), Sir Clements R. Markham, K. C. B., F. R. S., not only pays tribute to the explorer, but tells how misfortune read in the stars became actuality, bringing Balboa to a tragic and untimely death at the hands of a rival for power and fame.

Sir Clements is ex-president of the Royal Geographical Society, before which his paper was originally read. He is the only surviving founder of the Hakluyt Society, formed in 1846.

This is how, in his paper, he tells of Balboa's strange defeat by the stars as he was almost ready to satisfy his commanding passion to be the first to navigate the ocean he had discovered:

"A Venetian astrologer had once told Vasco Nunez that when he should see a certain star, which he named, in a certain part of the heavens, his life would be in danger. One evening after the ships were ready to sail he saw the fatal star in the quarter indicated by the astrologer. He laughed at the prediction, for was he not on the high road to fortune? The very next day he received an urgent message from Pedrarias requiring him to come at once to Acla, as his advice was needed on a question of importance. Quite unsuspecting of any treachery, Vasco Nunez set out at once to obey the summons. Just outside the settlement of Acla he was arrested and bound by his former friend and follower, Francisco Pizarro. The great discoverer exclaimed, 'What is this Francisco? You were not wont to come out in this fashion to receive me!'

"We need not dwell on the particulars of the murder. It was not even a judicial murder, for the Judge Espinosa protested. It took place in 1517, when Vasco Nunez was in his 42d year."

Pedrarias, with powerful friends at court, had been sent to supersede Balboa in command. He used the ships Balboa had built, and in 1519 sailed along the Pacific Coast to a bay where he founded the city of Panama. These ships were constructed by Balboa under enormous difficulties, the material being brought from Cuba and carried across the Isthmus of Panama.

Sir Clements portrays Balboa as a masterful man, struggling victoriously to win the confidence of the natives after their mal-treatment by his predecessors. "He was recognized at once as a born leader," says the Markham paper. "He had a magnetic influence over men, who were led to feel confidence in him. Even the fierce Francisco Pizarro, who was older and actually in charge, at once became his follower." That was the manner of his reception at the fort in the Gulf of Darien, which he saved from disaster.

Not the least of his achievements was the establishment of friendly relations with the Indians. From their chiefs he received the hint of a sea beyond which led to the discovery of the Pacific, after the march through forest and over mountain in September of 1513, with 190 Spaniards and 1000 Indians. According to Markham, "the name of Pacific Ocean is due to the young son of the chief of Comogre, who gave Vasco Nunez information of its existence. He said that the other great ocean was always smooth, and never rough like the Caribbean sea."

Detested sport that owes its pleasures to another's pain.—Cowper.

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## ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

A unique musical experiment has been conducted recently in France. It was resolved to institute concerts for animals for the purpose of observing the effects of music upon them. The results of the observations made established the fact that disconnected tones on stringed instruments created no effect upon horses beyond causing some of the animals to manifest signs of impatience, but when a melody was played the horses turned toward the players, pricked up their ears, and showed plainly the pleasure they experienced.

An orchestral concert was given before the elephants in Le Jardine des Plantes. The animals became excited and impatient when passionate music was played, but calm when a sustained, melodious and flowing style was adopted.

Dogs were found to be partial to the various instruments according to breed, but the dog that will show affection or even respect for the bagpipes is not yet born. Dogs have marked musical likes and dislikes. Some have a liking for, others aversion to, the piano, violin and flute, but all became enraged when tunes were played at a very rapid rate. It was found also that dogs had frequently their favorite composers, and would prefer Handel to Beethoven, Mozart to Mendelssohn, Brahms to Schumann, Moscheles to Chopin, but none was discovered to show an appreciation for Wagner.

The late Rev. R. Eastcote, of Exeter, once told the story of the five choristers who, one Sunday evening, were walking along the banks of the Mersey in Cheshire. After a time they sat down on the grass and began to sing an anthem. A hare passing with great swiftness toward the place where they were sitting stopped about twenty yards' distance from them. She appeared to be highly delighted with the music, and as soon as the singing ceased returned slowly to the wood. When she had nearly reached the end of the field the choristers began to sing again. The hare stopped, turned round and came swiftly to the same place, and remained listening in seeming rapture and delight until the singing ceased, when she returned to the wood.

It is truly royal to do good and be reproached for it.—Antisthenes.

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# WE MUST REGULATE GREAT FORTUNES

By Richard Caverly.

There are in the United States about 18,000,000 families.

The privately owned wealth of the nation is estimated at \$115,000,000,000.

Two families have half a billion each; four families have \$192,000,000 each; eight families are rated at \$96,000,000; twenty-eight at \$48,000,000; ninety-five at \$24,000,000; two hundred and eighty-five at \$12,000,000; 770 at \$6,000,000; 1925 at \$3,000,000; 4620 at \$1,500,000. In those nine groups are 7737 families with a total wealth of \$26,905,000,000. Next comes 10,500 families with \$750,000; 23,000 with \$375,000; 48,000 with \$187,500, and 100,000 with an average of \$93,750.

The income tax on the rich and comparatively rich will lift about \$100,000,000 a year from the food and clothing tax of the masses. Incomes over \$4000 will be taxed 1 per cent; over \$20,000, 2 per cent; over \$50,000, 3 per cent; over \$100,000, 4 per cent. This tax will compel the Astors, Rockefellers, Carnegies, Morgans, Fricks and others of their kind to pay large sums of money at the rate of 4 per cent on their incomes into the national treasury for the support of the government, that they were exempt from before.

This nation must protect itself from the menace of abnormal fortunes that corrupt the morals of the people and that will ultimately absorb all of the wealth of the nation, if not checked.

An example has been published, showing the rate of increase in great fortunes, if allowed to grow in a natural way without regulation; it is shown by the following statement:

"Capital at 1 per cent will increase two and three-fourths times in 100 years. Capital at 3 per cent will increase nineteen and one-fourth times in 100 years. Capital at 6 per cent will increase three hundred and forty and one-half times in 100 years. Capital at 12 per cent will increase eighty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-five times in 100 years. Capital at 24 per cent will increase two billion five hundred and fifty-one million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand four hundred and four times in 100 years."

The difference in the rate of increase at dif-

ferent rates of interest is a most astounding fact.

It shows that the great fortunes, if left unchecked, will have absorbed all the property in this world in another century at their usual rate of earnings. The figures show that in the life of a nation a rate as high as even 6 per cent means bankruptcy to the people, and no one will dispute that these great fortunes have increased at a greater rate than 6 per cent. We have accumulated wealth in this country that has been produced by all the people, but now owned by comparatively a few, amounting to over \$120,000,000,000.

The millionaires and rich men do not pay one cent of taxes to the support of the national government for the protection of which the government maintains an army and navy and thousands of officers and men of every grade and kind. Few people realize this fact, and are startled when they understand that the nation gathers its tax from the necessities of the people through a hidden tariff instead of from the surplus wealth that has been produced by all of the people, but who have lost title to most of it to clever men who have been favored by birth and special privileges, and our system of collecting taxes. The people are amazed when they realize that our navy, for instance, with its dreadnaughts costing \$6,000,000 each, was built not by these owners of swollen fortunes it protects but by the toll taken from the food and clothing and other supplies that the toilers of this nation must buy in order to keep soul and body together.

By the raising of revenue through a tariff on customs it follows that, since the tax is on consumption, and a poor man eats as much as a rich man, a poor man who has no property contributes as much toward the support of the national government as does a rich man who owns millions of dollars worth of property.

The next step, let us hope, will be a national inheritance tax, such as some of the States now levy. Recently the Astor estate of about one hundred millions, upon the death of John Jacob Astor, descended to his son, Vincent, a boy who probably never earned a dollar in his life.

Morally, that wealth belongs to the people, and while it paid an inheritance tax to New York State, according to the tables above quoted, in 100 years the Astor estate at 6 per cent compound interest will have increased 340½ times and reach the magnificent total of \$34,000,000,000, or a little less than a third of all the wealth in the United States now.

Astor's estate is one of the small ones, too. Three or four such fortunes will absorb all of the present wealth at the present rate of increase in 100 years if left alone. A good stiff national inheritance tax on the property at the death of a plutocrat will have two good results; it will enable the nation to pay its governmental expenses without taxing the people, and it will leave less money to his heirs for their corruption. The plutocrat taxes the people to get his fortune, then when he dies the government simply takes a part of it for its expenses instead of taxing the people the second time for that purpose.

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## ROOS BROS.



The quality of merchandise now purchased by the skilled workingman is considerably superior to that of a few years ago. In fact, the merchant who attempts to interest the members of trade unions along the lines of cheapness meets with little success. The result is that establishments like Roos Bros., of San Francisco, and C. J. Heeseman, of Oakland and Berkeley, carrying only the finer lines, are better able to attract union men than smaller concerns that hope to draw trade by offering inferior goods at ostensibly cheap prices.

As advocates of the shorter workday, both Roos Bros. and C. J. Heeseman have rendered very substantial aid to the movement by opening every morning, on their own initiative, half an hour later than is the custom in similar establishments. As this concession amounts to practically twenty working days in a year, it will be appreciated that the voluntary departure from an old-established rule is of considerable importance from the monetary point of view.

Roos Bros. also created favorable comment by announcing, some time ago, the closing of their store on Saturday evenings at six o'clock during the summer months. This innovation was greatly appreciated by the employees, who were thereby enabled to plan out-of-town week ends that had not been practicable before.



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The men of San Francisco believe that it pays to dress well. Those who wish to have correct garments and to have them made promptly will find that the Gordan Tailoring Company, located at 928 Market street, between Powell and Mason streets, will attend to their needs to their complete satisfaction. The skill and general knowledge that the business of tailoring requires has been mastered to such an extent by this company that it has been practically reduced to a science and the many improvements that have been inaugurated by the proprietors, H. Lewin and H. Oppenheim, are such as to give to them many advantages. The business of the company was established 26 years ago and was at 1124 Market street at the time of the fire. A large stock of the best selected goods—domestic and foreign—is always on hand, and the up-to-date colors and designs which modern high-class tailoring establishments are careful to provide, give to the patrons a wide field for selection. The firm has built up a large business entirely on its enviable reputation for excellence of material, style of workmanship and perfect fit. They have no branch stores and for this reason are able to devote all their time and energy to their single establishment where all orders pass through the hands of experts before reaching the customers.

### BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

The importance of San Francisco as a great business center is forcibly demonstrated by reference to some of her leading firms. In this connection, special reference is made to Brown Brothers & Co., extensive dealers in clothing, hats and furnishings, and whose premises are located at 664-670 Market street, next to the Chronicle building. The manager, Mr. Sidney G. Lippitt, is a practical man in his chosen profession and is liberal and broad-gauged on all subjects. You will make no mistake by calling in and getting acquainted and giving his goods a trial.

### CHILDREN—PRENATAL CARE.

"Prenatal Care" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. It is the first of a series of bulletins to be issued by the bureau on the care of children. The reasons for its publication are set forth by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the bureau, in her letter transmitting the monograph to Secretary Wilson. The letter says:

A preliminary survey of the field prescribed by law for the bureau's investigations showed at once the urgency of the question of infant mortality. The United States Census Bureau estimates that 300,000 babies less than one year old died last year in this country, and it is authoritatively stated that at least half these deaths were needless. Accordingly the Bureau's first field inquiry is upon the subject of infant mortality. The studies preliminary thereto have induced us to begin our series on the care of children with this monograph on Prenatal Care, for considerations of which the following statement is significant.

The latest reports of the Bureau of the Census on mortality statistics show that slightly more than 42 per cent of the infants dying under one year of age in the registration area in 1911 did not live to complete the first month of life, and that of this 42 per cent almost seven-tenths died as a result of conditions existing before they were born or of injury and accident at birth. Of those that lived less than one week about 83 per cent died of such causes, and of the number that lived less than one day 94 per cent died of these causes.

Thus the Children's Bureau was drawn inevitably to begin its contemplated series of monographs on the care of children by a statement regarding prenatal care for mother and child.

The preparation of such a statement has been requested by the National Congress of Mothers and by members of other representative bodies of women. It has been written by Mrs. Max West, of the staff of the bureau, from the standpoint of a woman who has university training experience in government research, and who is herself the mother of a family of young children. It has been prepared after careful study of the literature of the subject. It has been read and criticised by a large number of well-known physicians and nurses, and by many mothers. To mention by name all those to whom the bureau is indebted for valuable aid in its preparation would be impossible, but special appreciation may be expressed of the generous assistance of Dr. J. Morris Slemmons, professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the University of California.

This monograph is addressed to the average mother of this country. There is no purpose to invade the field of the medical or nursing professions, but rather to furnish such statements regarding hygiene and normal living as every mother has a right to possess in the interest of herself and her children. A standard of life for the family high enough to permit a woman to conserve her strength for her family, if she knows the facts essential for her guidance, is necessarily taken for granted. The attempt is made here to present some of the most important of these facts.

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### UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEME OF GHENT.

The particular unemployment insurance scheme of the city of Ghent, Belgium, which, by the way, is being copied by many of the towns in Germany, has exceptional interest for trade unionists and all who may have leanings toward the study of social administration. The report on the working of the scheme for 1909-1911 has just been issued and it gives a lucid presentation of the system from the time of its establishment and its course to the end of 1911.

In 1907 the Ghent town administration founded a benefit fund for trades unions and workers' associations, from which any member, immediately he fell out of work, received, in addition to the grant made by his organization, a sum from the town fund.

This fund is conducted by a committee under the control of the town administration which votes a certain sum in the town budget every year for insurance. Besides this amount a special sum is set aside, as experience has proved that without a reserve the benefit system can be but imperfectly worked in times of crisis. For example, in the year 1908, the administration had to increase the subsidy of 800 pounds to 1660 pounds in order to cope with the unemployment. The reserve fund was founded on the surplus of the state from the favorable years. Towards this the town contributed a special grant of 200 pounds during successful business years to cover exceptional expenditure in times of depression. At the end of 1911 the reserve amounted to 800 pounds. The municipal subsidy amounts to about 32 per cent of the moneys paid out by the various organizations for unemployment. In the year 1908 each person out-of-work received from the town on an average \$3.87, and in 1911, \$4.36. The worker draws two-thirds of his support from his union and one-third from the town fund. By this system thrift is encouraged and in the case of unemployment the worker is well provided for.

The provincial, and even private persons make regular contributions to this municipal fund, since the money is invested and interest paid. The total amount of such contributions in the years 1908 to 1911 was \$2365, from which \$1155 was expended, leaving \$1110 over.

Seven suburbs of Ghent joined in the scheme in 1911, when the number of organizations included was 46, 16 per cent of which belonged to the Social Democratic trade unions. The town without suburbs has a population of 180,000. In 1907 there were 13,000 insured members of whom 2089 unemployed were paid \$2000, the town contribution being \$730.

The report refers to a number of improvements. For instance, the town has appointed an official who is secretary of the Labor Bureau and unemployed fund, and who is entrusted with the control of the unemployed.

Stricter control over the out-of-work is being exercised. Each man claiming support must put in an appearance at the insurance office every day, and before he can receive any benefit he must inform the Secretariat of the reason for his unemployment and have his trade union book proved.

The income and expenditure of the various districts included in the scheme are checked every quarter. Further, responsible members have to visit the unemployed and gather information regarding their unemployment. By such control many irregularities come to light. This system of control is responsible for the reduced cost of insurance.

It has been decided to pay minors from the town fund at the same rate as adults; previously the rate was lower. Other reforms are also in course of preparation, while the authorities have decided to grant an honorarium from the town funds to the trade union officials for their work. An important reform, the formation of a "crisis"

fund, in which the employers will have to place certain sums, is being planned. The employers will compensate the workers in case they stop work during times of depression in order that stock may be cleared out. The masters fix the amount of compensation; the fund to be subsidized by the town authorities. According to statistics, more than two-thirds of the unemployment was due to bad weather. The employment insurance scheme gives satisfaction to the workers and the masters, and the cost to the town is compensated by the saving in poor-law administration.

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### THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

At a conference of social workers recently held in New York, the church was sneeringly alluded to by the chief speaker, when he mentioned a certain piece of social work done by the church. He remarked that "it was well done, in spite of the fact that the church had done the job." Which comment was liberally applauded by his audience. It was interesting to note that the speaker had received his original inspiration as a social worker in the church, that most of his listeners were church members, and that the organization, which had made the very occasion at which he spoke possible, was heavily endowed by a well-known church elder.

A somewhat extensive, and, in a measure, a rather critical study of the methods and the spirit of Christian workers among the so-called masses has led me to the conclusion that more effective work is being done today in behalf of the multitude by the men and women in the churches who have not been "scientifically trained," than is the case with those who have the ability to glibly quote a few pedantic phrases with reference to sociological teaching, but who have never had a real love for their fellows. Scientific training plus human love is the ideal equipment for the social worker. But the latter is more important than the former.

All this is said with full appreciation of the splendid work being done by trained students and teachers of sociology, but these should not spoil the fruits of their labors by sneeringly referring to the workers in the church, who for many years have been giving hearts and lives to the task of bringing sunshine into darkened lives. The study of sociology is important. Modern social service cannot be made truly effective without such training. But the church possesses the spirit and teaches the principles which are fundamental in such study and service. Many of her children have been doing scientific social work without knowing it, and without being at all familiar with the vocabulary of the "scientifically" trained sociologist.

### STEEL EARNINGS INCREASE.

The quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation for the three months ending June 30 shows a total earning of \$41,219,813, and the net income of \$31,920,611, which is in excess of the most favorable estimates. The quarter shows a gain in net income over the preceding period of \$6,155,685. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912 the net income is increased by \$13,491,317. The usual quarterly dividends of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent on the preferred shares and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent on common shares were declared.

### PERRY RESIGNS.

Edwin Perry, national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, has resigned. Edwin Perry has been identified with the Miners' Union for eighteen years and has served as president of the Iowa State Miners' Organization, afterward being elected secretary, and subsequently being elected as secretary-treasurer of the international organization. Mr. Perry has been succeeded by William Green, of Ohio. The reason given for the resignation of Mr. Perry is that of failing health caused by the arduous duties of the position which he held.

### SELECT PERKINS.

At the recent meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, President George W. Perkins, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, was selected as delegate to represent the American Federation of Labor at the meeting of the International Secretariat at Zurich, Switzerland, in September, this year.

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**ETHICS OF THE STRIKE.**

By W. J. Ghent.

The grosser forms of lawlessness into which union men are sometimes led are the result of specific provocation under intolerable conditions. The first thing to be considered is this: that the fundamental fact of life is the bread-and-butter interest. It is the securing of the necessary basis of existence that must form, as things are now managed, the vital and dominant consideration of nine-tenths of the nation's denizens. All over the nation the struggle for a livelihood continues, without cessation, without respite; and it is everywhere attended with violations of law, whether that lawlessness be the violence of a dispossessed workman or the thousand and one evasions and infractions which attend the management of industry and commerce. The struggle between masters and men, in Mr. Lloyd's phrase, is a sphere of conflict which society has so far failed to organize; and until it is organized, the present character of the conflict must continue.

But there is a clear distinction between the violations of law on the part of workmen and those on the part of the employers. The employer's lawlessness is provoked by no stirring of an instinct of group fellowship. It is due to an individual prompting to exploit his advantage to the utmost; to get more out of his monopoly or privilege than the law allows, to increase the taxing power he holds over his fellow beings. His lawlessness is a blow at society as a whole, and at institutions of which he and his fellows are molders and professed upholders. It is an injury to the members of his own class, as well as to those of all other classes. It has no justification in either class or social ethics, but is brigandage pure and simple.

The striking workman is the representative of another creed and another spirit. First, as to his status: He has no tools of his own. The development of industry has transformed the tool into a powerful machine, permanently stationed in mill and factory. Unpossessed with tools, the workman must go to the owner of the machine and apply for the chance to use his muscle power and skill. He is employed, and he sets to work to produce commodities for general sale. He does not receive in wages the value of what he produces. Much must be taken out for food and clothing, the travel, the education and the entertainment of the owner and the manager, the capitalist who supplies the money, the landlord who owns the land, a horde of intermediaries, including hundreds of thousands of needless township, city, State and government officials, and the wives, sons and daughters of all of them. Out of every commodity that he produces, a fraction of value must be taken for each of those who live idly, or at least uselessly, upon his labor. Each day of his toil has taken something of his body and brain and transferred it to the commodities which are produced and to the plant of which he is a part. Gradually he establishes a relationship with the plant, which, in social justice, is not terminable at the whim or caprice of some petty exploiter, but a relationship bound up in the life of the plant itself. He has invested, though compulsorily, his surplus in the mechanism of the establishment, just as the provider of the original capital has done. The value of his labor, over and above what he receives in wages and his share of the operating and supervisory expenses, has been withheld from him and incorporated into the plant, or expended for the uses of the persons who live off it, and constitutes a holding to which his title is morally unassailable.

This workman recognizes a community of interest with his fellows, and of all men who toil for the profit of others. He joins them in their union, he makes such sacrifices for the common good as are mutually agreed upon to be neces-

sary, and he joins in the demands made upon his employer for more equitable conditions. It is a collective and not an individual cause for which he strives, for he looks upon himself as a mere unit in a great fellowship. Failing in this demand upon his employer, or in a subsequent demand for an arbitration of the issues, he joins with his fellows in withdrawing from work until the employer yields.

**BUFFALO HERD IS INCREASED.**

The birth of ten calves in the buffalo herd maintained by the government on the Wichita national forest and game refuge, near Lawton, Oklahoma, has been reported by the game warden in charge. The herd now contains a total of 48 head of full-blooded buffalo, or, more properly, bison, of which 27 are males and 21 females. All of the animals are in splendid condition.

In 1907 the American Bison Society donated to the Federal Government a nucleus herd of 15 animals which had been bred and reared in the New York zoological park. The animals were transported to the Wichita national forest which is also a game refuge and placed under the care of the Forest Service. They readily adapted themselves to their new habitat, but the area upon which they were placed was within the zone affected by the Texas fever tick and during the two or three years following their transfer only the constant care and watchfulness of the forest officers prevented the complete loss of the herd.

The animals were examined almost daily to determine whether they had become infected with Texas fever ticks and were placed in specially designed cages and sprayed with crude oil at intervals of from 15 to 30 days, but notwithstanding the extreme precautions which were adopted 3 of the animals died. Gradually, however, the enclosures in which the buffalo were confined were free from fever ticks and there is a possibility that as the buffalo adapted themselves to their new environment they became more or less immune to the disease. No losses from Texas fever have occurred for several years, and the herd has almost quadrupled in number since it was established.

The fact that the herd has not increased more rapidly is due largely to the preponderance of male calves. This characteristic of the buffalo is so pronounced in all of the herds now in captivity that a cow is considered twice as valuable as a bull.

The comfort which poor human beings want in such a world as this, is not the comfort of ease, but the comfort of strength.—Charles Kingsley.

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One of the neatest appointed and most popular resorts in San Francisco is The Waldorf, located at 648 Market Street, opposite the Palace Hotel. The place is conducted under the proprietorship of Becker Brothers, with Mr. A. L. Becker as manager. Under their charge The Waldorf has been made a first-class and splendid resort, where the finest of wines and choicest of liquors can always be had, both domestic and imported, besides the best brands of union-made cigars. An important feature in connection with the establishment is the pleasant, prompt and obliging attention given the patrons. The Waldorf dates its establishment about four years ago, and almost from its first day of opening has enjoyed far more than a fair measure of success. The Waldorf has been well named San Francisco's finest buffet, where the beverages served are of the purest and best, well calculated to please the most fastidious taste. One fact stands out with prominence in connection with The Waldorf, and that is that the proprietors are deserving of the support, not only of the general public, but in a marked degree the patronage of union men and their allies and friends. Messrs. Becker Brothers have always been on the right side, and for that reason this paper takes pardonable pride in recommending The Waldorf to the attention and notice of all friends of union men. Branches of The Waldorf are located at 136 South Broadway and 520 South Spring street, Los Angeles.

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**BILL NYE ON FRANKLIN.**

What Bill Nye had to say about Benjamin Franklin in his "History of the United States" reads today almost like the product of a lost art. It is the classic American humor, that disappeared with the last vestige of leisure. The humorist who most approaches the type now is Mr. Dooley, who concerns himself, however, with live topics, fresh from the press. But in the days of Nye—one William—there was time to think

about the past and to animadvert with a sweet lengthiness that had the air of reasonableness, and was a million times funnier on that account. Among much else he remarks of Franklin:

His paper was called the New England Courant. It was edited jointly by James and Benjamin Franklin, and was started to supply a long felt want.

Benjamin edited it a part of the time and James a part of the time. The idea of having two edi-

tors was not for the purpose of giving volume to the editorial page, but it was necessary for one to run the paper while the other was in jail. In those days you could not sass the king, and then, when the king came into the office the next day and stopped his paper and took out his ad, put it off on "our informant" and go right along with the paper. You had to go to jail, while your subscribers wondered why their paper did not come, and the paste soured in the tin dippers in the sanctum and the circus passed by on the other side.

How many of us today, fellow journalists, would be willing to stay in jail while the lawn festival and the kangaroo came and went? Who of all our company would go to a prison cell for the cause of freedom while a double-column ad of 16 aggregated circuses and 11 congresses of ferocious beasts went by us?

Franklin grew to be a great journalist and spelled words with great fluency. He never tried to be a humorist in any of his newspaper work and everybody respected him. \* \* \*

In 1753 Franklin was made postmaster of the colonies. He made a good postmaster-general, and people say there were fewer mistakes in distributing their mail then than there have ever been since. If a man mailed a letter in those days Ben Franklin saw that it went to where it was addressed.

**PROTECTING THE BIRDS.**

Every effort should be made by the friends and protectors of birds, which mean a large majority of the people of the United States, to see that the wicked amendment to the Underwood bill, adopted by the Senate finance committee, is defeated. The bill as it came from the House contained a clause designed to end the odious trade in feathers, which is responsible for the cruel slaughter of wild birds all over the world. Then the millinery interests and their lobbyists set to work to prevent any interference with their murderous practices. If birds used for food or regarded as pests are exempted, as the amended clause proposes from protection, there will remain practically no limit to the destruction. There are parts of this country where robins are regarded as food, despite the enormous injury to agriculture which would follow serious diminution of their numbers. And grackles, jays and crows have been denounced as pests, though the injury they do is slight in comparison with the benefit.

Before the bill passes the Senate that body should be made to understand that it cannot safely defy public sentiment at the behest of selfish interests. It is not simply a matter of sentiment, though if it were that would be no reason for sneering at it. The protection of bird life is a large economic issue of international importance. Dr. William T. Hornaday says that two European nations have already promised to act in the matter as soon as England does, and a bird protection bill has already passed the House of Commons. Is the United States to desert so good a cause at the very moment of victory? Not if the Audubon societies can prevent it. Dr. Hornaday adds:

"The fight is to an absolute finish. As for ourselves we will accept no amendments and make no compromises of any kind with the enemy. We are going to insist upon our clause unchanged and we hope that every friend of the birds will join in this fight."

It is a crucial moment, when every friend of the birds can help. There should be no let-up in the battle until the vicious amendment is killed.

The blessed work of helping the world forward happily does not wait to be done by perfect men.—George Eliot.

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Young woman takes position at end of 9 months at \$35 per month and holds	
same for 3 months.....	\$105
Next year receives \$40 or more per month.....	480

Total earnings for 2 years.....	\$585
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Young woman's earnings exceed tuition charge by.....	\$485

Not to say anything about increased earning capacity by reason of 15 months' actual practical experience. Another item of importance is the fact that we get satisfactory positions for our graduates.

The foregoing figures constitute the main reason why store-keepers prefer business colleges for a practical office training, and it might be well for mechanics to follow their example.

In selecting a business college to which to send your boys or girls, kindly Bear in mind that

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has its shorthand books printed and bound in our local shops under fair conditions to the allied printing trades, which books carry the union label and are indorsed by our labor organizations, as well as by the expert shorthand reporters of the State of California.

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### LOOKING BACKWARD.

By Nixon Waterman.

They who maintain that Yesterday  
Excelled the Now are seated so  
That in the Car of Progress they  
Are riding backward, don't you know.

First impressions are lasting. They are not to be removed except by something possessing more of weight and power. And first impressions are oftenest received through the sense of sight. It is the universal habit to look at the picture before we read that which is written or printed beneath it. So it is that a man's general appearance, as it appeals to the eye, is the thing that does most to establish his standing in the eyes of the many who may not be permitted to know him more intimately. A man whose appearance is not prepossessing must have other commendable traits and characteristics of unusual value in order that he may overcome the handicap that his "looks" put upon him. Perhaps it is hardly fair for people to "put the best side out" any more than it would be for the fruiterer or the grocer to put the largest berries at the top of the box which he displays to the public for sale. But it is very certain that one should not, on the other hand, put the worst side out. A man should appear to be that which he is; no better or no worse. To do anything else would be to deceive and mislead.

All the world has the habit of judging the inside of a man by the outside. Clothes are a very important item in the consideration of men. Perhaps it does not signify so much whether clothes are costly or inexpensive so greatly as it does whether they are neat or slovenly in their general appearance. A cheap pair of shoes or suit of clothes if well cared for, are more pleasing to the eye than more expensive footwear or garments that show a lack of proper attention. It would be hard to make a discerning world believe that a man wearing a smart hat perched jauntily on the side of his head was a solid, profound, substantial citizen to be trusted with the important affairs of business and government. A clean, starched collar is a desirable part of any man's apparel; but if to a collar of proper height be added another half inch or inch, the result is likely to be quite different.

A man should try to have the estimate which his "first impression" gives to the public, the same as it will be when it comes to know him as he is. The difference in expense between a wrong appearance and a right one is so little that most men need not have their "looks" work against them. Every man should "try to look the part," and then see to it that he lives up to it.

A careful observer of men and things is pretty sure to reach the conclusion that there is a great discrepancy between that which the average man can and should do and that which he really does accomplish. And how seldom could one find a man who would not say that if he could just live yesterday or last week or last year over again, he could give a much better showing for the time spent. The matter with most men is their "smatter." If a general in time of conflict were to employ only a small part of his forces at a time or permit the various companies under his command to work at cross-purposes, he would be likely to fail of achieving a victory. The man who scatters his powers and fails to work for some definite purpose will lose the force that is needed for the carrying out of his plan. "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" is the sort of effort that counts for success.

A man's thoughts ought to be to the purpose he has in view as the condensing glass is to the rays of the sun; they should resolve what would otherwise be but a desultory attempt at doing something into a safe and certain goal of

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achievement. Says Emerson: "The one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation; and it makes no difference whether our dissipations are coarse or fine. . . . Everything is good which takes away one plaything and delusion more, and sends us home to add one stroke of faithful work." He was a wise father, no doubt, who when a young man came wooing his daughter bringing the assurance that he was so well equipped in intelligence and learning that he felt sure he could easily win success in any one of half a dozen callings, turned the suitor for his daughter's hand away, saying: "My daughter would be putting her future happiness to too great a risk were she to wed a man who can win success in so many ways; it is the man who feels that he can be successful in only one way that is most likely to win the goal for which he sets out."

There is an immense amount of truth in the saying, "Jack of all trades and master of none." It is the traveling tinker who picks up a precarious living by going from door to door that knows how to do almost everything. The truly successful man with a reputable business establishment is likely not to do nearly so much but to do it a great deal better. "The weakest living creature," says Carlyle, "by concentrating his powers on a single object can accomplish something; whereas the strongest, by dispersing his over many may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continually falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock. The hasty torrent rushes over it with hideous uproar and leaves no trace behind."

### NO WONDER THEY LAUGHED.

A Russian gentleman tells a funny story of his first encounter with the English language.

The day after his arrival in London he made a call on a friend in Park Lane, and on leaving inscribed in his notebook what he supposed to be the correct address.

The next day, desiring to go to the same place again, he called a cabman and pointed to the address that he had written down. The cabman looked him over, cracked his whip, and drove away without him.

This experience being repeated with two or three other cabmen, the Russian turned indignantly to the police, with no better results. One officer would laugh, another would tap his head and make a motion imitating the revolution of a wheel, and so on.

Finally, the poor foreigner gave it up, and with a great deal of difficulty, recalling the landmarks which he had observed the day before, found his way to his friend's house. Arrived there, and in company with one who could understand him, he delivered himself of a severe condemnation of the cabmen and the police of London for their impertinence and discourtesy.

His friend asked for a look at the mirth-provoking address, and the mystery was solved. This was the entry:

"Ring the bell."

The Russian had with great care copied, character for character, the legend on the gate post, supposing that it indicated the house and street.

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## Workmen's Compensation Assessment

By Will J. French, Commissioner Industrial Accident Board.

The part payment of wages during varying periods of time, according to the laws of the States, when industrial injuries occur, cannot fairly be termed "compensation." The word has come to us from the continent of Europe. No amount of money can really "compensate" for loss of life and limb.

The hurt man or woman pays, usually, half wages towards compensation because the majority of the laws call for 50 per cent payments when disabled. The balance is a positive and direct contribution, and is paid at a most inopportune time, especially when there are dependents.

It is a first principle of economics that "the ultimate consumer pays the bill." The wage-earners are in a pronounced majority. They purchase the goods that are manufactured. The theory is that the employer will either add the cost of his insurance or of direct compensation to the finished product. While this cannot always be done, yet in many instances it will enable employers to recoup their payments. In the celebrated Ives case the New York Court of Appeals said: "The law is based upon the proposition that the inherent risks of an employment should in justice be placed upon the shoulders of the employer who can protect himself against

loss by insurance and by such addition to the price of his wares as to cast the burden ultimately upon the consumer; that indemnity to an injured employee should be as much a charge upon the business as the cost of replacing or repairing disabled or defective machinery, appliances or tools."

The workers take all the risks of industry. Rapidly-moving machinery and dangerous places kill and maim some every day of each year. The employers and the consuming public do not take these chances. Inasmuch as the commodities manufactured are necessary for the community well-being, there is no good reason why contributions to production of human life and blood should be longer excluded from the cost column. As President Woodrow Wilson says, it is high time to "humanize industry."

Direct payment by the workers toward compensation means a double payment. There is first the percentage charged, and next the increase in price of the goods purchased. Very many of those who take the risks of business are underpaid. Recent investigations of the United States Government show that. An assessment on each man's wage simply means a reduction of that wage. As it is small enough now, the people generally will suffer by a further lowering of the American standard of living.

It is impossible to pass along to others the unpleasant experiences that come from disabilities in the occupations. The worker and his family have to stand the disfigurement and pain and deprivation, and possibly death. A bare living for a limited period of time is apportioned them, if they are fortunate enough to be under one of the compensation laws. If under liability, they will probably receive nothing.

Dr. John F. Culp, recently retired as surgeon of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, wrote these words in the "Medical Record" in discussing the 20,000 industrial accidents with which he came in contact: "I (the employer) recognize the fact that you are helping me to create wealth, and if adversity comes to you in the shape of an accident, it is only fair that some of this wealth that your hands helped me to create should be yours. I will care for you and yours."

The workers contribute directly to compensation by assessments of from 35 per cent to 50 per cent of their wages whenever they are injured. They should not be asked to pay by direct assessment in addition, for they have to again offer a substantial contribution when they make their everyday purchases. He who gives blood and bone and pain is doing more than his share in order that industry may proceed. There would be more disinclination than is shown at present to prevent accidents if employees were assessed to build up funds that may prove of financial benefit to manufacturers, as witness some of our hospital associations. Let business and the community pay the cost, and the millions of toilers will be obliged to do their full share in this distribution.

Virtue cannot lie hid, for the time will come that shall raise it again and deliver it from the malignity of the age that oppressed it; immortal glory is the shadow of it, and keeps it company whether we will or not.—Seneca.



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## LEGACY OF NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The following is part of an address delivered by Professor Charles Zueblin at the fifty-first annual convention of the National Educational Association held recently in Salt Lake City:

"The legacy of the nineteenth century was threefold: Industrial organization, the democratic spirit, and the cosmic sense. The nineteenth century was appropriately called by Alfred Russell Wallace 'the wonderful century'; yet its greatest wonders were not its verities but its vistas. Modern industrial organization has multiplied creature comforts beyond the dreams of earlier times; it has united workers on a scale before unknown, but it has not made them happy; it has tried to exploit science, but it has not become scientific. It has increased material wealth and sacrificed spiritual values by compelling uniformity.

"The second factor in the heritage of today is the democratic spirit. This has not yet expressed itself so fully in liberty and fraternity as in equality. Despite the shameful extremes of luxury and poverty a superficial equality pervades contemporary life. Everybody reads; everybody travels; everybody does what everybody else does because everybody else is doing it. More people read than ever before in history. Most of them cannot yet want good things; hence the taste of the cultivated surrenders to the popular demand. Journalism is extravagant; fiction is journalistic; the drama is sensational. The democratic spirit holds latent the larger life. It is momentarily sacrificed to mediocrity.

"It is just beginning to dawn upon us that an even greater factor than the democratic spirit for the life of tomorrow is the cosmic sense. The fifteenth century knew a great deal about the remote heavens and nothing about man. The nineteenth century has taught us about the man who is at hand, and through knowledge of him we are beginning to get a vastly larger grasp of the universe. Philosophical, religious and other speculations of the nineteenth century have steadily enlarged the bounds of human vision. Positivism, Socialism, Anarchism, New Thought, Christian Science, Theosophy and Pantheism—each suggest an endeavor to be all-inclusive, to present a vision of the fullness of life.

"Education cannot be adequate unless it takes account of this threefold legacy, which, indeed, is crudely done in the familiar educational trinity; education for occupation, for citizenship, and for character. Medieval culture is no longer sufficient. The college entrance examinations will not do as a standard of life. We cannot train free men and women for the functions of tomorrow by a system of education designed for sequestered monks nearly 1000 years ago. We shall use our industrial organization, democratic spirit citizenship and character, when we give the pupil his trinity of creation, service and harmony.

Thus the heritage of the twentieth century will become the possession of all children, and they will be fitted in occupation, citizenship and character to the conscious agents in the extension of the benefits of industrial organization, the democratic spirit, and the cosmic sense. Then we shall have a society of free men and free women."

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## Why Class Prejudice Exists.

Joseph Fels was requested by an editor to state his views regarding anti-Jewish prejudice. His reply is one that applies to all other classes with grievances concerning prejudice, as well as to Jews. It follows:

Dear Sir—By way of reply to yours of the 2nd ultimo, and especially with reference to what you say of the aim of your magazine to break down the barriers of prejudice, etc., I would say that Charlotte Perkins Gilman shows how to deal with prejudice in one of her poems. Therein someone is represented as meeting a prejudice blocking his way. He argues with it, coaxes it, scolds it, threatens it, all to no purpose. The prejudice remains undisturbed. He finally ignores it, and is surprised to find that he walks right through it as though it were not there.

The "American Citizen" is a magazine of protest against prejudice and injustice. To follow Mrs. Gilman's advice means that you confine your protests to injustice alone. When you get rid of that, you will find prejudice gone also.

Prejudice is due to class feeling. Economic injustice everywhere divides the people into social classes. The greatest beneficiaries of injustice form an aristocracy even where, as in this country, aristocracy is not recognized by law. It is to the interest of aristocracy to encourage each one of the classes below it to look with contempt on whatever classes are below them. As long as they do this, they will support the pretensions of aristocracy. Those who are too far down to have anyone financially below them may be encouraged to despise those who differ from them in creed, race or nationality. People who are conceded the privilege of looking down on some one may be depended

upon to concede the superiority of someone else. Prejudice due to such conditions cannot be dispelled by arguments.

To destroy prejudice, we must destroy privilege, the foundation of economic injustice and of aristocracy. Among those struggling to abolish it, it has been practically eliminated already. Those Jews who are opposing efforts to abolish privilege are doing more to perpetuate prejudice than all the anti-Semite agitation in the world. Men like Jacob Schiff, Julius Rosenwald, August Belmont, Simon Guggenheim and others, may be most estimable persons trying to do good according to their lights, but as long as they decline to participate in the effort to remove the cause of economic injustice, they are helping to prolong anti-Semitism. The late August Lewis, who gave not only money but time and personal effort to help Henry George in his work, and to spread knowledge and understanding of the principles which George made clear, did more to eliminate prejudice than all the so-called philanthropists, supporters of charity, and preachers of abstract morality combined.

Knowing this to be the case, I can see the mistake you make in believing that you can affect prejudice by showing what Haym Solomon did or how patriotic other Jews were at different times, or how useful they were in financing the expedition of Columbus. No one will care to dispute those statements, not even the prejudiced ones.

If it were possible to bring forward proof of a claim that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, and every other possessor of a revered name in American history were Jews, and members in good standing of orthodox congregations, it would not affect anti-Jewish prejudice a particle. Every anti-Semite knows that Jesus was a Jew, but he feels none the less prejudiced on that account. It has nothing to do with the case. Prejudice is not a result of thought, and so cannot be argued away.

Yours faithfully,  
JOSEPH FELS.

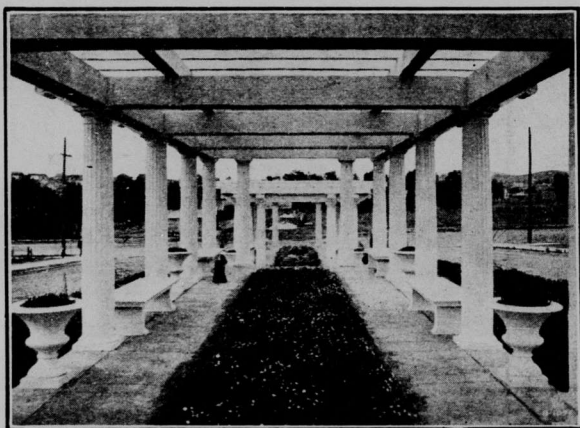
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### VERBAL THRUSTS THAT WENT HOME.

H. M. Hyndman chooses as "the most spontaneously witty thing uttered in English" the reply made to Sir Lewis Morris by Oscar Wilde. The author of the "Epic of Hades" was complaining bitterly of what he considered to be an unjust disregard of his claims to the poet laureateship.

"It is a complete conspiracy of silence against me, Oscar, a conspiracy. What ought I to do?" "Joint it!" replied Wilde.

Hyndman himself is not ungifted in the matter of quick word thrusts. At an open-air meeting he said that people who put up with their condition and are quite apathetic "are devoid of sense." At the end of his address, a heckler demanded whether the lecturer really meant to state that English workers were lunatics.

"I did not suggest that the workers of Great Britain are lunatics."

"But," persisted the man, "the meeting must recollect the lecturer's words to the apathetic being destitute of sense."

"I never said that the working people of this country are lunatics." Solemnly retorted Hyndman, "because—in order that people may become lunatics—they must have minds to go out of to start with."

Mark Twain could be cutting on occasion. At a dinner party he had once made a simple yet very amusing speech. When he sat down, a lawyer rose and, putting his hands in his pockets, remarked patronizingly, "Rather unusual this, gentlemen, don't you think, for a professional humorist to be funny?" When the laughter ceased, Twain drawled out, "Rather unusual, gentlemen, don't you think, for a lawyer to have his hands in his own pockets?"

"I can't think why that tune haunts me," said a man who was always humming.

"I can tell you," said Foote, who was near him. "It's because you are always murdering it."

Mr. Choate, the American lawyer, was interested in a young man who seemed likely to do well in the same profession. Choate offered to take him into his office, but the young fellow had made up his mind that he had the makings of a great painter. He persuaded Mr. Choate to come to an exhibition of his works. The great barrister looked at them and launched a last appeal to the would-be artist to stick to the law.

"No, sir, I can't. I am wedded to my art."

"Hum!" grunted Choate. "Don't be discouraged; you have ample grounds for divorce."

Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago was in a crowded street car and rose to give his place to a lady. A rude fellow scrambled into the vacant seat, and as the polite rabbi glared at him, remarked provokingly, "You're staring at me as though you would like to eat me."

"I'm forbidden to do that," said Hirsch. "I'm a Jew."

A book canvasser, who had succeeded in penetrating into the sanctum of a possible customer, showed ready wit in reply to the volley of abuse which greeted him when his errand was revealed.

"This impudence of men like you make me furious," said the irate man. "I hardly know how to express my indignation."

"I have the very thing for you, sir. Just what you need; a complete English dictionary, price only 5 shillings."—"Tit-Bits."

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### AZTEC THRONE FOUND.

Crude in design and still showing some trace of its former barbaric splendor, a great stone seat which the Indians say was the throne of Montezuma has been discovered by Dr. J. Walker Fewkes of the United States Smithsonian Institution in the ruins of Casa Grande, in Arizona, says a writer in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

The Indians relate that in the days of the Montezumas at Casa Grande (the grand house), this throne was covered with turquoise, and reflected the blueness of the skies. The turquoise is gone, and nothing remains but the stone core, stripped of its glory; but it is the great chair of the legend—the chair that was lost. Turquoise is found in that part of the country, and is still ornamentally used by the Indians. No doubt it has always been so, and the story of the blue throne, persisting through hundreds of years, probably has its foundation in fact.

Casa Grande, the finest of the ruins north of the Mexican border, has been known since the Spanish conquerors first penetrated into that country from the south, but it is only recently that the exploration of it has been undertaken upon an exhaustive scale. Located on the Gila River 12 miles from Florence, Arizona, it has been often explored in a desultory way. Congress many years ago extended federal protection for its preservation. A corrugated iron roof was built over the great walls. The ruin consists of a group of huge buildings, all facing upon a central square. There is no other ruin in the Southwest like it. The Pimas, who live in that quarter, explain this by saying that the Aztecs built it before they migrated into Mexico to establish that great empire which was to fall before Cortez.

The Aztecs themselves related that they came from the north. That they had built and lived at Casa Grande is entirely likely, and that there were at Casa Grande other and earlier Montezumas who ruled that warlike tribe before the kings of Mexico held the sceptre is almost generally accepted. Doubtless these earlier rulers sat on the throne which Dr. Fewkes has found. The Pimas say it was so, and while Indian legends are not always trustworthy, Dr. Fewkes calls attention to the fact that some of the legends of the Pimas now are identical with those told 137 years ago, "which proves that they have been little changed by intervening generations," he concludes.

### KINGDOM OF LABOR IS COMING.

Thomas A. Edison, looking into the future, thinks the prospect of the laboring man is a particularly bright one.

"In 200 years, by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with \$200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and scientific agriculture will bring about this result," Mr. Edison says. "Not individualism but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents, watching the machinery to see that it works right.

"The work day, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be work with the brain, something that men will be interested in, and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine, or as a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows."

What I want is the heart and gaiety of social intercourse, the frankness that spreads ease and animation around it, the eye that speaks affability to all, that chases timidity from every bosom and tells every man in the company to be confident and happy.—Chalmers.

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To Organized Labor, Greeting: With the possible exception of a few other unions, no organization has so severely felt the remorseless and destructive hand of the trust as has the Cigar Makers' International Union. As soon as the American Tobacco Company, the trust, started the manufacture of cigars, its first step was to employ non-union women and girls at frightfully low wages and long hours. We have found it a difficult and uphill task to organize these workers. In our efforts to do so and to maintain the splendid advantages we have thus far obtained for our membership, we ask the loyal moral support of trade unionists and friends.

Without discussing the fundamental economic issues of the trust question, we say the cigar trust will not employ union people if they know it and can help it. You can be of wonderful assistance to us in the simple demanding of cigars bearing the union blue label of our organization and by refusing all others. For years non-union manufacturers and the trust have tried to make the public believe that non-union cigars contain a better quality than the union-made article, and some smokers have been fooled into the belief that this is true. The jobber and retailer in cigars helps this false statement on because he can buy the non-union product a little cheaper. The real facts are that the union-made cigar is equal to if not better than the non-union product. The non-union manufacturer, because of low wages, reaps a larger margin of profit, and these unscrupulous manufacturers are the only beneficiaries, while the real worker, the wage-earner, is left in want, privation, poverty, starvation and hopeless despair.

You can be helpful in remedying this condition of affairs by refusing to use the cigars of those who put the dollar above humanity, and who, while piling up great wealth and building palaces for themselves, are forcing the masses into hovels, abject poverty, and into industrial servitude worse than Hades, and to premature decay and final dissolution. You can be helpful to us and the real cause of humanity by demanding the union-labeled cigars, and discouraging the use of all others, and we as unionists respectfully ask you to do so.

With assurance of appreciation for past and continued favors in this direction, I am in behalf of the Cigar Makers' International Union, with all good wishes,

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,  
International President.

The above letter, which the Cigar Makers' International Union sends for publication and distribution, tells the facts plainly that exist in the cigar making industry, particularly as it applies to the American Tobacco Company.

Organized labor and its friends are therefore requested to give heed to this appeal, and render all assistance possible to the Cigar Makers by refusing to purchase cigars of any kind unless the union blue label appears upon the box.

Hoping that organized labor and its friends will respond effectively to this appeal, which has the endorsement of this department, I remain, yours fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

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### LEE'S LAST MISSION.

At the close of the Civil War General Lee was offered all sorts of openings, ranging from valuable jobs in vaudeville to fixed positions in the realms of finance. But he refused them all. On one occasion he was approached with the tender of the presidency of an insurance company at a salary of \$50,000 a year, and his declination on the grounds of unfitness was promptly met with the reply: "But, General, you will not be expected to do any work; what we wish is the use of your name." Then came Lee's famed reply. "Do you not think," said he, "that if my name is worth \$50,000 a year, I ought to be very careful about taking care of it?" And so the time flew by, with lucrative proposals of every imaginable sort constantly appearing on the scene, and the aged Southern commander refusing all of them. "They are offering my poor father everything," said one of his daughters, "but the only thing he will accept is a place where he may earn honest bread while engaged in some useful work." Finally, the little college of Washington, in reality only an academy, with forty students and some three or four professors, made him a proposition. Lee was to be president at the salary of \$1500 a year, and he was to be assured of that position for the rest of his life. He accepted gladly, and that small Virginia institution, now known as Washington and Lee, immediately experienced a noble change. Lee founded the honor system, elevated the school's standards, called to his aid the most accomplished professors to be found, invited his old soldiers to send

their sons to his tutorage at small cost, and in all ways made his presence felt as vividly in peace as in war. He knew all the students; he was as prompt at chapel as the chaplains; he audited every account; he presided at every faculty meeting; he studied and signed every report. And what is more, writes Thomas Nelson Page, in his new book on "Lee as College President" ("Scribner's"), he was feared and loved by every boy he knew—and Lee knew them all.

It was occasionally the habit of the young orators who spoke in public at celebrations to express their feelings by indulging in compliments to General Lee and the ladies, and the reverse of compliments to "the Yankees." Such references, clad in the glowing rhetoric and informed with the deep feeling of youthful oratory, never failed to stir their audiences and evoke unstinted applause. General Lee, however, notified the speakers that such references were to be omitted. He said: "You young men speak too long, and you make three other mistakes; what you say about me is distasteful to me; what you say about the north tends to promote ill-feeling and injures the institution; and your compliments to the ladies are much more valued when paid in private than in public."

Efforts were made time and time again to induce him to accept a position at the head of some establishment or enterprise, the emoluments of which would enable him to live in ease for the rest of his life; but all such invitations he promptly declined. To one of these invitations urging him to accept a position "at the head of a large house to represent Southern commerce, \* \* \* reside in New York, and have placed at his disposal an immense sum of money," he replied: "I am grateful, but I have a self-imposed task which I must accomplish. I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen many of them die on the field; I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life." And how well he did it these last few illustrations will go far to show.

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**THE SIX-POWER LOAN.****By David Starr Jordan.**

Now that it is all over, what shall we say of the six-power loan, its methods and its purposes? This, for one thing: The very name is deceptive. The United States can have no part in a "six-power loan"; it must be some one else, who has assumed our name.

The United States is not a "power"—only an association of self-governing people. She cannot,

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in any legal way, make her "power" felt in nations with which she is at peace. She has no machinery for intermeddling, and no taste for it. She has never loaned any money in foreign lands. She has no money to loan. All the money she exacts is used to pay her expenses. She has not yet paid all her debts.

The other five nations concerned may be "powers." They have the "power" to make secret agreements in the interest of private business. But they have no money to loan. They have never paid their debts. If they were to do this, they would have to cut down very materially their style of living.

But there are "powers" within powers,—and it is these inner powers that lend the money. The "six-power loan" is not an affair of nations, but of six groups of bankers, each using the name and influence of his nation for his own purposes. But even these bankers do not always furnish the money to which they lend their names. The share of Tokyo in this loan is reported to be borrowed in Paris, as is most of the share of St. Petersburg, bankers in Brussels being reputed to aid. It was a three-power loan at first, then a four, as New York came in "at the request" of our State Department, it is claimed; and at last a six.

The purpose of such a loan as this, with its special control of internal revenue, is not to accommodate China; the point is to secure some form of special privilege for each of six groups of capitalists. The prestige of the nation is for this purpose a sort of trade-name, under which exploiters and dealers in "spheres of influence" transact their business.

The Chinese people are afraid of "power loans," and their experience justifies this caution. Not only must China pay the common usury exacted of debtor nations, but the transaction is likely somewhere to cut deeply into her sovereignty. The money-lenders hunt in packs when concerted action best serves their interest, and sometimes because they dare not trust each other to hunt separately.

As citizens of the United States, this is no concern of ours. We wish our bankers well in their foreign speculations. There is nothing wrong in loaning money to nations or to men who may need it. But this is not our money. We ask no part in its profits. We take no share in its risks. There is nothing wrong in the promotion of our trade by representatives at home or abroad. But such promotion must be done in the open, treating all interests alike, and not through taking advantage of the weakness or need of any other nation.

We are thankful that we have a wise and courageous president, who knows how to cut loose from entangling alliances, and especially from

connections without warrant in good policy or in law.

And we trust that in our efforts for the "open door" we shall not be betrayed into helping to hold the door open by threats, nor by force of arms, nor as an avenue leading up to "spheres of influence," through any perversion of "dollar diplomacy."

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## NEW SOCIAL LAWS IN EUROPE



The French Labor Office has published an interesting review of the development of the social legislation in Europe during the last year.

In no less than ten countries laws relating to wages and labor conditions have been drawn up, the most noteworthy of which is the minimum wage bill for miners in England, in which a legal minimum wage was recognized. Another law provides for an embargo to be placed upon ships in cases where the leaders have not been paid. A new law in Greece stipulates that all wages must be paid in cash, either weekly or three times monthly, and that all amounts up to one-quarter of the wages only may be deducted in payment of fines or for other purposes. Another special law provides for all disputes between worker and employer being brought before a

justice of peace. In this way rapid legal action will be assured without cost to either party. In Austria a new law exists under which the miners are to be paid every fourteen days; employers are forbidden to take more than cost price from their workers for tools, or pay wages in a beer house or on licensed premises. A further law raises the amount of wages or pension which may not be seized in payment of debt. A law has come into force in Italy making industrial instruction for children of 12 to 14 years of age, who are engaged in factories, compulsory. A bill for the establishing of commercial high schools was also approved by the Parliament. Laws concerning female and child labor, work in factories, workshops, mines, and on the railway, sanitary and other precautions for the safety

and welfare of the workers, as well as the weekly day of rest were introduced in eight different countries. In seven other countries similar bills are at present before the government. A Swedish law amends and combines the old laws relating to the regulating of the working conditions for all industrial workers. Same prohibits the employing of children under 12 years of age in industries, and boys under 15 years of age in the mines (women may not be employed in the mines at all). Children between 12 and 13 must not be employed more than six hours daily; between 13 and 14, not longer than eight hours; and 14 to 18, ten hours daily. Six weeks' rest to be allowed in cases of confinement. A law has come into force in Greece regulating the employment of women in industrial concerns. Children under 12 years of age may not be employed unless they work with their parents, when the minimum age is ten years. The working time for children of from 12 to 14 years must not exceed eight hours; for juveniles, 14 to 18, ten hours daily. On the days preceding Sundays and holidays, eight hours is the maximum working time allowed. A pause of one-half hour must be granted to children, and to juveniles and women, two hours (Saturday, one hour). Night duty for females and children is forbidden. The law provides for factory inspection. In accordance with the Berne Congress a law has been introduced in Spain for abolishing night duty for females and children. Another law stipulated that females employed in business houses and offices must be afforded an opportunity to sit down. A new shop law has come into force in England which comprises all previous laws in reference to shop assistants, etc., their working hours, opening and closing times, weekly half holiday, etc. A new amendment to the Swedish law permits shops being opened only between the hours of 6 a. m. and 9 p. m., weekdays. A law has been introduced by the Reichstag prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age in smelting or rolling works. The weekly working time to which these regulations apply must be restricted to sixty hours. A law came into force under which the railway and tramway companies were compelled to submit copies of the regulations relative to the working conditions of the employees of their respective systems. An Austrian law has extended the regulations in respect to rest pauses, payment of wages, employment of children, sick and accident insurance, etc., to the printing trades. A Danish law in reference to the baking trades prescribes a maximum working time of 10 hours per day for juveniles under 18 years of age, and forbids night work for boys under 16 and girls under 18; it further provides a weekly rest of 24 hours as well as certain sanitary and hygienic measures. A law concerning the employment of foreign labor has been in force in Denmark, under which the employers are pledged to register all foreign workers at the police office. This law furthermore deals with hygienic and sanitary measures as well as the settlement of industrial disputes, etc.

Among the laws still being formulated or discussed may be mentioned the following: England, the raising of the age of legal protection, which was formerly 14 years for boys and 16 years for girls, to 15 and 18 respectively; in towns of over 50,000 population boys between the ages of 15 and 17 to be employed only upon the special approval of the authorities. The Belgian government submitted an amendment to the law of 1889 in reference to women and child labor, to the Parliament. According to same, children may not be employed in factories before the age of 14

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instead of 12 years as was previously the case, and those works which do not already come under this law are to be brought under same. Under the Italian law the employees on the privately-owned railways will be assured of the same working times, pay and pensions as are enjoyed by the workers on the State-owned railways. A bill for domestic servants has been laid before the Danish government regulating their contracts, working times, hygienic conditions, living rooms, and compensation for accidents. A bill for the abolition of night duty as well as extension in the weekly rest period, was rejected by the Dutch upper house. The Austrian government is busy with a bill which prescribes eleven hours as the maximum working day for men engaged in bakeries in which fewer than 7 hands are employed, and 10 hours for all others. In the case of workers who have night duty three times in the week or more the working time must not exceed 8 hours. The rest pause must not be less than 1½ hours in the case of the 11-hour day, 1 hour in the case of the 10-hour day, and ½ hour in the case of the 8-hour day. There must be an uninterrupted rest pause of 10½ hours between each day's work, and one rest pause per week of 12 hours. Night work for children under 16 years shall be forbidden.

The great Roumanian law relating to trade groups and social insurance was also concerned with trade organizations. This bill prescribed the formation of a central fund, which should have control over the trade group, the fundamental principles of which are laid down in the law. Masters and men must be in possession of a trade certificate which can be obtained after they have been duly examined. This bill contains still other regulations concerning the relationship between employer and worker. A bill extending the legal rights of trade unions, and legalizing the application of the funds to political purposes, has come up for the third reading in the English Parliament; it further provides for the formation of a separate optional fund for this purpose if the majority of the members are agreeable thereto. A bill was submitted to the Danish Parliament relating to the establishing of employment offices, to be subsidized by the State, with a central employment office. The Spanish government drew up a draft for the reorganization of the Trade Courts. As regards the settlement of industrial disputes an interesting bill has been submitted to the Norwegian Parliament, strictly forbidding strikes and lock-outs in cases where the interpretation to be placed upon collective tariff agreements or the carrying out of same is concerned. Such difficulties shall be submitted to a special court and the parties involved shall pay the costs.

Concerning social insurance—The following facts have to be reported: The whole of the life insurance societies in Italy, many of them private companies, were taken over by the State, the latter societies receiving indemnity. Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, disablement and old age was introduced in Roumania. In Austria, Hungary and Italy the existing accident laws were improved. In Russia on the 6th of July a bill became law introducing the compulsory sick and accident insurance for those engaged in factories, mines and private railways and tramways, and in the inland navigation, but not those persons engaged in the so-called small industries. This law operates in European Russia and in the Caucasus. The sick fund, to which the worker contributes three-fifths, and the employer two-fifths, is founded on the local independent sick funds. Invalids can claim free medical attention for 13 weeks, and 50-60 per cent of their wages when they have others depending upon them. If the invalid has no dependent he receives 25-50 per cent sick pay. This pay is granted for 26 weeks, whilst full pay will be paid for six weeks and in the case of death an allowance of 20-30 times one day's pay will be

paid. The accident insurance has the same conditions. The old-age pension laws for the miners were altered, so that 2-1 has to be deducted from the weekly wage of these workers every four weeks.

The Swiss proposed the establishing of a National Bureau for social insurance in a bill. The Italian government laid a bill before the Parliament proposing reciprocal agreements with other countries in respect to foreigners participating in the benefits provided in the insurance laws of the country in which he finds himself. A State insurance for old age, sickness and disablement, after the English pattern, has been before the Belgium Parliament. The Dutch Parliament dealt with the draft of a bill concerning insurance against sickness, disablement and old age, the increasing of the railway men's pension. This pension shall be two-thirds of the average salary for the last five years on conditions that a contribution of 4 per cent of the wages be paid into the fund.

The minister of the interior and of finance submitted a proposition according to which a pension scheme for State workers, their widows and orphans should be drawn up. The Luxemburg Parliament established a benefit society for the workers in public service. The Belgium government submitted a bill to the Parliament for a benefit society for those engaged in deep sea fishing. The subscription to be paid by the members and the municipalities. Three Austrian laws dealt with the erection of cheap residences, to be subsidized by the government. A bill for the establishing of a national center for the erecting of cheap houses was submitted to the Belgium Parliament by the government. The establishing of a local union for the same purpose will be hastened by the granting of government loans in proportion to the funds at the disposal of the various organizations. A bureau for the furtherance of labor and social development has been founded in Greece.

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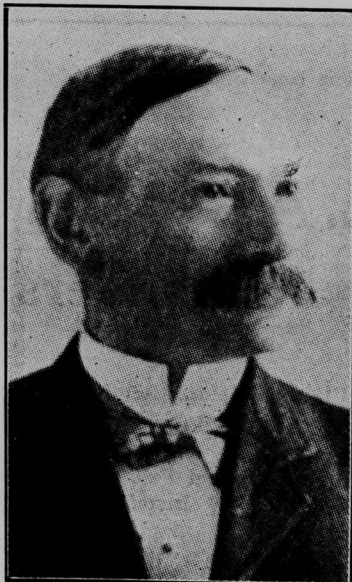
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The fact as well as the story of Mt. Roubidoux in Riverside, Cal., is a romance, they say, for here is a mountain of granite inside a city's boundary and within five minutes of the civic center. A noble boulevard has been built winding to the top, whence is a landscape of amazing variety and beauty. The mountain is named for Louis Roubidoux, one of the early trappers of the West. He was the son of a prominent St. Louis merchant, we are told by a writer in "Out West," and a brother of his named Joseph, was the founder of St. Joseph, Mo., where a great hotel has lately been named for him.

Louis went to New Mexico and was one of the first men into the Great American desert. Having visited California he returned to Missouri and told the people there of the wonderful country. Roubidoux so roused the folk that a great exodus was planned to the western wonderland, and his country bid fair to be depopulated. So the merchants began to counteract Roubidoux's influence in order to keep the inhabitants and their patronage in Missouri. They published statements that California was a waste and barren wilderness and succeeded, indeed, in breaking up the party. Roubidoux, without waiting for the settlers, returned to New Mexico. In 1844 he visited California again and bought the Jurupa rancho, or what is now Riverside. He became one of the most energetic ranch men of the time and a description of his primitive gristmill still exists. In 1846 he became alcalde or justice of the peace of the new district of San Bernardino, and adhered to the American cause during the revolution which united California to the States.

**ARIZONA HAS CAVERNS.**

In Arizona there has lately been discovered a new cavern in which is a road smooth and broad enough for an automobile to pass over it for a distance of three miles. There is probably another immense cavern not yet discovered in these parts, this being inferred from the fact that at a certain point a large stream suddenly disappears in the ground, to emerge 60 miles farther on. The water where it enters the earth is pure and clear as spring water. Where it comes to the surface again it is full of lime and silica earned in working its way through the underground channel. In the course of long years it is thought that the stream must have carved out a wonderful open space or cavern which might easily be entered some day from a point on the surface, if not where the river loses itself.

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### OROVILLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

A water power permit has been granted recently by the secretary of agriculture to the Oro Electric Corporation, of California. By this permit the company is allowed to use certain lands of the Plumas national forest, near Oroville, Cal., in the development of hydro-electric power.

The plant provided for by this permit, together with one other, is being operated by the company in the supplying of power for lighting and other uses to Oroville and vicinity. To increase its power output the company is constructing another plant on Yellow Creek, a tributary to the north fork of the Feather River, and it is probable that as soon as the market demands other water power sites will be developed. A portion of the land needed for the Yellow Creek development is within the boundaries of the Plumas national forest. Permission to use this land was granted by the secretary of agriculture on March 13, 1912.

Under the new permit the power is developed at what is known as the Lime Saddle plant, to which the water is conveyed by means of the Miocene and Nickerson ditches through the Kunkle reservoir. After equalization in this reservoir it is carried to the plant by a pressure pipe about a mile long, where a static head of 478 feet is obtained. The powerhouse is equipped with two 1000 kilowatt units, driven by two Pelton wheels at a speed of 400 revolutions per minute. At the generators the voltage is 2300 this being increased to 30,000 volts for transmission to the market.

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### WHERE IS THE BOOTJACK?

In 1830 there were at least 2,000,000 bootjacks in the country. By 1840 the number had increased to 3,000,000. In 1860 it had grown to 6,000,000. Taking into account that 1,000,000 boot wearers had left their homes in the meantime to lead a life in which one boot was usually worked off by application of the toe of the other, thus diminishing the bootjack demand, it is quite probable that the ratio of increase was not maintained through the decade ending in 1870. But if we assume 7,000,000 families to have settled back to a normal state of existence by this time, and allow one bootjack to the family, it will be seen that a little more than forty years ago there must have been something like 7,000,000 bootjacks in the United States.

The bootjack had then reached its high water mark. It was the beginning of the period of the making of the West, and women and girls, as well as boys and men, wore boots occasionally or exclusively, over a large area of the national territory. Yet a change had begun to set in. Little by little the bootleg began to shorten, and as it shortened the bootjack became less indispensable. Yet, making every allowance, there must have been an accumulation of not less than 10,000,000 bootjacks in the country in 1880, when they began to fall rapidly into desuetude. What has become of them?

There was a time when the bootjack held a prominent and honored place in every American household. It was even more necessary to the equipment of the well-regulated home than the hat rack, more necessary than the closet hook, because while the male members of the family could throw their hats and outer coats off anywhere, the removal of a pair of boots by hand was a proceeding from which the great majority of brothers, husbands and fathers instinctively shrank, while attempts to work off tight and damp boots on the rounds of chairs and tables, or between the door and the jamb, was discouraged by all good housekeepers. That the bootjacks might be more attractive to the men, they were frequently covered with Brussels carpet to match the floor, or adorned with the initials of the user in brass-headed tacks, and now and then when they took the form of bridal presents, they were hand painted.

But where are they? What has become of the 10,000,000? You search for them in vain through the museums. Occasionally you come across one in the antique shops, but it does not look real. Apparently, the millions of bootjacks, like the millions of long-legged boots that did noble service for the men of the country through three-fourths of the last century, have gone to join the wigs, knee trousers and buckled shoes of an earlier time.

### SHOP ASSISTANTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks has been very successful recently in securing improved conditions for its members, especially in Scotland where the shop workers are well organized. At Glasgow the union's minimum has been established for hairdressers, though not before a ballot had been taken for a strike, when 95 per cent declared in favor of handing in strike notices. The increased rates affect 500 members. Concessions have also been won at Edinburg, Musselburg, Tranent, Kirkaldy, Hawick, Galston, Stirling, Greenock, Arbroath and Brechin; mostly with co-operative stores. In England a strike in the Lincoln Co-operative Society resulted in the assistants obtaining the wages desired. At Bradford a large grocery firm has had to yield on the question of wages and holidays. In Wales there is a movement for united action with the Co-Operation Employees' Union over the wage question.

A fault which humbles a man is of more use to him than a good action which puffs him up with pride.—Thomas Wilson.

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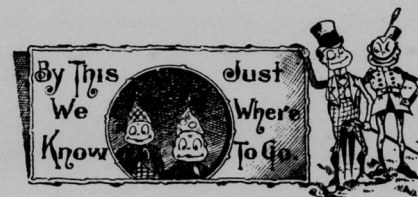
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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any union man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the labor cause.—Samuel Gompers.



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# VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

By Theodore Johnson.

To the uninitiated these two terms may perhaps imply only a slight difference in meaning, both closely related to the subject of industrial education which is now quite well understood and defined among trade unionists after the thorough discussion it received by the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1909. But, to those who have had the opportunity to hear the two prominent Eastern educators at present visiting San Francisco for the purpose of explaining these two things, they mean two distinct and different plans, one supplementing the other, to provide new facilities in our public schools to make the real beginnings and preliminary arrangements for the establishment of industrial education upon a scientific basis and in accordance with principles approved by organized labor. Both these plans aim, not to teach trades or turn out trained help to provide employers ready means to evade trade union regulations and apprenticeships, but to give our boys and girls in the public schools such education, mental, manual, even technical, as will be of use to them and fit them better for their future vocations in life, and to assist them in choosing such vocations as may be best suited to their individual aptitudes and capabilities. Vocational training as proposed by Dr. M. Groszman purports more directly the first object, and vocational guidance as planned by Dr. Leonard of Columbia College aims more directly to gain the second object. Both however, lead to the same result and presuppose the adoption of proper facilities to provide such industrial and other education as may be found suitable to the wants of the community.

In order to better understand these new attempts to solve the problem that sooner or later must confront each locality, namely, how to enable its public school system to respond to the expectations and needs peculiar to a modern industrial community, it might be well to mention as far as space permits a few basic facts and observations presented by these two men.

All systems of modern education date back to the revival of learning, over 400 years ago, when Western Europe discarded scholasticism and feudal lore, and in one leap adopted the literature, science, philosophy and art of classical antiquity as the foundation and means of culture and advancement. Compare only the imbecile state of medicine of the Middle Ages with the works of Hippocrates and Galen, and we may readily understand the profound desire of that age to use every means to acquire proficiency in the two languages, Greek and Latin, that opened up to them these great sources of knowledge and inspiration. Every profession and every avenue of culture, government and intellectual human activity required the daily use of these two languages, and the educational system responded to the needs of the age and provided vocational training in the true sense of the word. Upon these models all educational systems have grown up, and our own system of popular education was no exception.

But a change in conditions has taken place, and our school system should begin to conform to that change. Over 80 per cent of the pupils leave our public schools between the ages of 14 and 16, or even earlier, to choose and follow vocations in life for which they have received no useful preliminary training whatever. And as for the choice of a proper vocation in life, chance alone decides it. Much wasted effort, disappointment, shifting around, and failure in life results from leaving these matters neglected

and subject to all the vicissitudes of chance. A good start is half the battle of life.

Ought not something be done to remedy whatever is lacking in our system of popular education to make it serve its true purpose, which no one can deny is to fit the child for its future duties as a member of the community?

According to the United States census there are 9236 different occupations in our country. Each one of these requires a certain amount of fitness. Children in school frequently show their inaptitude for some or all branches of book learning. These children are generally supposed to be dull and unfit for anything; these same children in their homes show great inclination for doing things, which if developed in the schools would lead to wonderful results. It is a failure on the part of the system we have that it does neither realize the necessity for nor provide the means to develop the bodily activities of children as well as those mental ones required for the acquisition of bookish learning.

Dr. Groszman would devote special attention to defective children which require custodial care adapted to the needs of each class of such children. But, he goes further, he would have special attention given to every exceptional child. By exceptional children he means those above as well as below the average in mentality and capability of education. The brightest ones need just as much special attention as those verging towards the lowest stage. They are to become the leaders of the future if we develop and do not, by neglect, stunt or make impossible their growth and proper training for such future field of action. To properly awaken, nourish and mature every child's interest in acquiring such knowledge and use of its faculties as is in keeping with its proper development, is the true function of popular education. This is Mr. Groszman's idea of what every community ought to provide for its children.

Dr. Leonard would establish a department to assist each child in choosing the course of study suitable to fit it for its proper vocation and to also advise any child that is suddenly confronted with making a choice of vocation or when it finally leaves the school. He has summarized the three things necessary to carry out his plan of vocational guidance suitable for any community.

First, there must be secured a complete inventory of all occupations existing in a community, containing all information with respect to conditions as they exist and change from time to time. This will require more complete statistics than heretofore attempted in such matters.

Second, each child must be studied from the standpoint of its particular bent and qualities, and guided to follow up and develop these, thus being well prepared for its future vocation.

Third, the educational institutions and facilities must be classified and brought into existence to respond to the needs of those who are to use them.

In some Eastern localities great progress has been made in these directions. Poughkeepsie, for instance, has issued a very interesting book of 200 pages giving information along these lines. In New York a little pamphlet of 25 pages is sold for five cents to the school children, giving them hints and information in which they seem to take immense interest.

In October next there will assemble at Grand Rapids many prominent educators of this country to take part in the Third National Conference of Vocational Guidance.

Professor Leonard has prepared some charts which give a comparative view of the vocations,

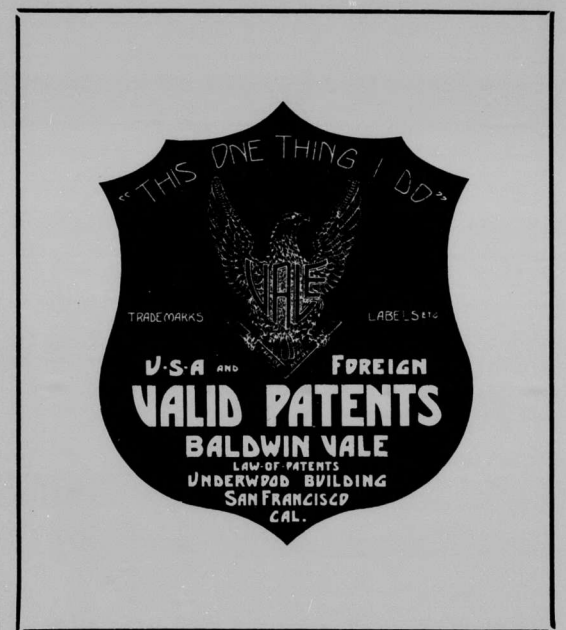
their extent and number as they exist in San Francisco. Of these figures, each of the main groups total thus:

Trade and transportation comprise voca-	
tions employing .....	55,254
Mechanical and manufacturing.....	42,957
Domestic and personal service.....	42,957
Professions .....	11,957
Agriculture .....	2,218

Of the first group, it is estimated that clerks and bookkeepers number 10,600, salesmen and agents 10,500, merchants 9,000, boatmen and sailors 6,600, draymen 5,200, railroad employees 2,400, stenographers and typists 1,350, etc.

Of the second group, he estimates manufacturers and officials number 5,200, dressmakers 5,200, carpenters and joiners 4,000 tailors and shirtmakers 3,750, painters and varnishers 2,300, etc.

If the world were wise and as honest as it should be, there would be no need of caution or precept how to behave ourselves in our several stations and duties; for both the giver and the receiver would do what they ought to do on their own accord; the one would be bountiful and the other grateful, and the only way of minding a man of one good turn would be the following of it with another.—Seneca.



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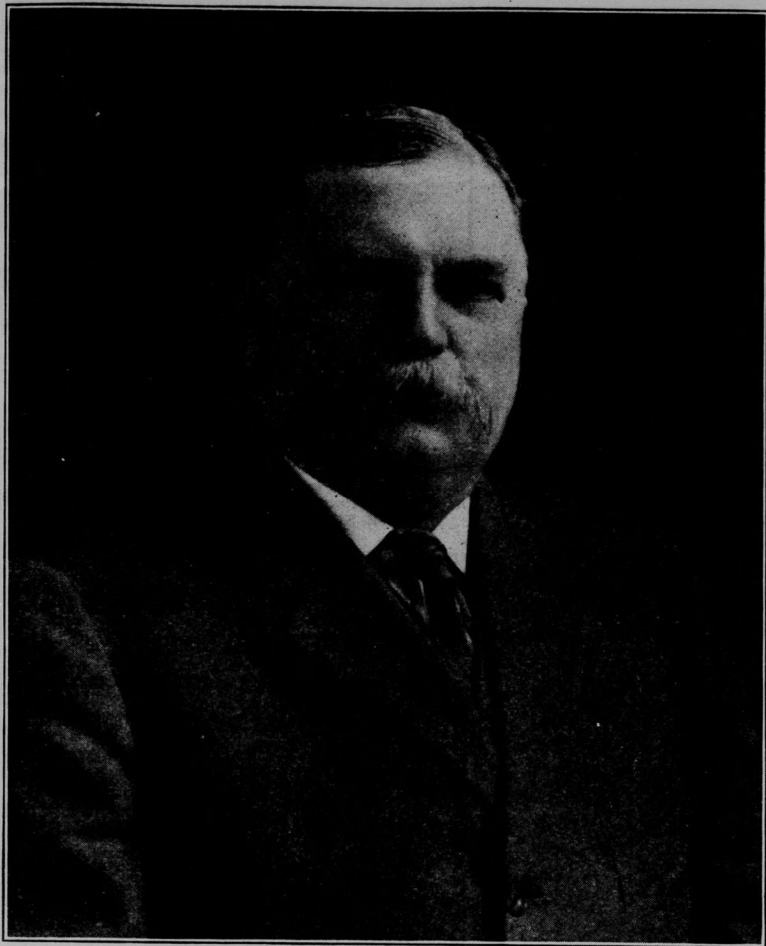
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The new Assessor, John Ginty, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Washington Dodge, who had filled the office for thirteen years. Dr. Dodge recommended Mr. Ginty to the Mayor in the following terms: "I know of no one in the City that could begin to discharge the duties of the office as efficiently as Mr. John Ginty. He is thoroughly informed on the laws governing taxation, and has always taken a deep interest in matters relating to this subject previous to his connection with the office. I engaged him as my Chief Deputy on account of his expert knowledge."

Mr. Ginty has resided in California since 1867, most of the time in San Francisco, and has had a wide experience in banking, real estate and commercial business, and in view of the further fact that he rose from the ranks of honest labor, he is exceptionally qualified for appraising of property and office work. He is a believer in civil service, and although his office at the time of his appointment was not under civil service and he had the opportunity to appoint new men, he re-appointed all of the force that Dr. Dodge had.

His first year in office has been an unqualified success and his term of office bids fair to more than fulfill the expectation of his friends as a competent assessor. He is busy reorganizing the system of assessing and mapping the City that will long be favorably remembered as the equal, if not the best, equipped and systematized assessor's office in the United States.

#### EXPOSITION TWO-THIRDS COMPLETED.

At this time, one and one-half years before its formal opening day, February 20, 1915, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is more than two-thirds completed. This estimate is based upon the total amount of work necessary in the complete preparation of the exposition. Every department of the exposition is pronounced by executives familiar with the organization of universal expositions to be further advanced than were those of any of the greatest expositions held in America at a similar pre-exposition period. Twenty-seven of the world's nations have accepted the invitation conveyed through the Department of State; this record is unprecedented at a time one year and one-half before the opening. Thirty-five States have selected sites for State pavilions. Almost seven thousand applications for concession privileges have been received. The applications for exhibit space would, if all were granted, exhaust the entire exhibit area.

Construction is far advanced. The most difficult part in exposition building is past. An immense amount of preparatory work has been accomplished. Ten of the fourteen huge exhibit palaces are now under construction. One building, the service building, is completed. Contracts for three additional buildings will be let within a short period.

All buildings are being built under time contracts with definite limits for their completion. A number of the most noted sculptors in America have advanced far in the preparation of the sculptural models to be reproduced upon the exposition grounds. Under the direction of Mr. A. Stirling Calder some of the most important models are being enlarged in the sculptural warehouses.

A phase of the exposition in which it will stand alone among all great expositions of America and Europe will be found in its representation of

the South and Central American republics. These nations will participate upon a great scale.

More than 140 great congresses and conventions, many of them of international interest and importance, have voted to meet in San Francisco in 1915. This number will undoubtedly be greatly augmented. Many conventions will not take final action until 1914, owing to a usual custom to choose the annual meeting place but one year in advance of the time of meeting. To accommodate these great bodies, which will bring together many of the world's most brilliant minds, the exposition company voted \$1,000,000 for an auditorium at the civic center. First work upon this building has started.

About 3500 men are now employed upon the exposition grounds. The esplanade, to lie before the main exhibit palaces, has been sown to grass; the freight ferry slip at the Eastern end of the esplanade is completed, and work on the passenger ferry slip is under way; the yacht harbor at the opposite end of the esplanade is practically finished; a considerable portion of the grounds is under railway track, and within a short period cargoes may be unloaded at the freight ferry slips and transported by rail to any part of the exposition grounds. The exposition company operates its own railway.

#### LOW WAGES CONTENTION.

During the tariff debate in the United States Senate last Monday there occurred an interesting tilt between two Senators which very much resembled the pot calling the kettle black. Dispatches say:

"Senator Smith of South Carolina, assailing the foreign labor in the New England cotton mills and the wages paid, provoked a sectional debate, Senator Lippitt retorting with a description of the child labor in the South and a comparison of wages, showing the Southern wages to be lower than those paid in the New England cotton mills."

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**McFADDENISM AT HOME.**

By B. N. Fryer.

These are the days of the physical culture "expert." And the pretensions of exponents cover a multitude of things. Incidentally they uncover the pockets of those who listen to the voice of the siren, and it is to indicate what is the return that the following is written. Quite a number of young people are attracted by its lure, the spacious advertisement which promises an Apollo-like physique, ideal health and the ability to impart knowledge of the cult at remunerative salaries; all to the benefit of mankind in general and self in particular.

In a widely advertised physical training school and healthatorium at 42d and Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., the whole rigmarole is run the gamut on the pockets of would-be devotees, who go there to learn and sometimes remain to scoff and sometimes turn around and walk right out again to mourn the loss of time and money. Anyone who contemplates a course in this class of thing should stipulate for a probationary term before fees are paid or any agreement signed, for a dissatisfied student has little hope of return once the contract is entered.

One of the first things from this particular institution which reaches prospective students is a "beautiful deckle-edged catalog" with pictures more or less true to life. It sets forth in detail subjects taught and possibilities before qualified experts in health culture. The latter are mainly a myth. The list of subjects boils down to be mostly sub-heads of a text book. Some of the subjects are never mentioned at all throughout the course; the teaching of others is a veriest pretense. In the theory there is scarcely any apparatus, an old incomplete trunk of a skeleton and an odd physiological or anatomical chart or two comprise the outfit. They are used occasionally—as is the blackboard. The teaching consists of an expectation that students will read up set chapters of text books and be able to answer questions if by chance called upon in class. The 30 or 45 minutes of class is spent in clumsy questioning and is a farcical entertainment and a travesty on the art of teaching.

After morning class students are obliged to go to chapel where the Lord's prayer is recited and all sing "Way Down upon the Suwanee River" or "Old Black Joe." Thus the religious side of life is not neglected and a spiritual uplift is acquired at the beginning of the day's tasks—more or less.

More could be expected in the gymnasium, but want of discipline and lack of explanation at the end of exercises nullifies their projected object. Instructors lean against anything handy while teaching, even sit on the floor, and the inexperienced or nervous student has to wait until the mentor's attention is drawn before risking his limbs in stunts. This will come to pass when the delay becomes noticeable.

The institution has a swimming pool in a murky basement, whereof the contents are cleaner at some times than others. Recently an instructor, in a fit of intermittent natatorial energy, found the water so vile that the class was postponed. Lockers and showers are in the same unhealthy looking nether region. Students early get to look for the postponement of classes and the want of punctuality on the part of the staff.

A part of the building is given over to patients who seek health. If they are fairly well and need only the good old remedies of our great grandmothers, rest and diet, they will get benefit in return for large fees and various side charges. But no civilized person could be anyway like comfortable in the small spaces at big rentals provided as rooms. The famed and miraculous treatments could be just as well taken at home, if not better, by any person of average intelligence. And most households know of them already. They are to be found on the bottles of most quack medicines.

The revelations of the kitchen are interesting. There teachings of the high priest are ridden over rough shod, and spices and canned goods are by no means strangers, and poor fruit and vegetables and weevilly cereals not uncommon. Help is paid from \$20 to \$50 a month and two meals a day for from ten to twelve hours' daily work. Students also give services at the rate of four hours' work for two meals.

While the plight of patients with serious diseases is bad enough if they seek permanent cure, that of students is of no less importance. Promising (and promised) youth comes from all corners of the world, often surmounting all manner of obstacles in their zeal. After a while, longer or shorter as the case may be, there are scarcely any but who return to the ordinary vocations of life. The hollowness of the scheme is no small shock to them and it is a matter of moment that young folk should be robbed of prospects and hindered at the threshold of careers. Faith in mankind receives no light blow while, what is perhaps as much importance, the financial crippling hits many hard. The legitimate ends of physical culture may be of vast good, but it is well that the public learn there are other ends.

**PRESS FEEDERS STRIKE.**

The strike of the pressmen and feeders is still being vigorously prosecuted by the involved unions, and the employers are in no better shape to operate their plants today than they were nine weeks back when the strike started.

Every indication now points to a stubborn fight to a finish between the union men and the employers. The local unions, as well as pressmen and feeders of the Pacific Coast, are contributing to the assistance of the striking unions. It is confidently asserted by the officers of the unions that if they receive the needed financial support they will compel the employers to concede the demands of the feeders for an increase in pay from \$13.50 to \$16 per week.

A number of the shops still refuse to make any attempt to operate with non-unionists, being unwilling to trust their valuable machinery of the imported incompetents.

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## Personal and Local

Secretary O'Connell has received a rambling letter from an inmate of the Patton Insane Asylum quoting Scripture to prove that war with Japan is a certainty and warning him that the little Jap is a dangerous and formidable nation and we must be prepared to combat her. He says he is sending this necessary information broadcast as a patriotic American should. Secretary O'Connell is in doubt as to whether he will proceed with the organization of an army himself to repel the invasion or forward the communication to the war department in order that the matter may be attended to.

The California League for Home Rule in Taxation will celebrate the birthday anniversary of Henry George by a dinner at a down-town restaurant on Tuesday next. James H. Barry will act as toastmaster and J. Stitt Wilson will be among the prominent speakers on the occasion.

The Journeymen Butchers' Union has decided that all meat markets and butcher shops shall remain closed on Labor Day, Monday, September 1st, in order that members and their families and friends may participate in celebrating the day. Patrons of shops and markets will have to procure their supplies on Saturday, August 30th.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 donated \$50 to the striking teamsters of Seattle and referred an appeal for assistance from the striking pressmen and assistants in this city to its executive committees for investigation.

The Steam Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco reports that it has disbursed \$400 in death benefits during the past month.

T. J. Vitaich, business agent for the San Joa-

quin County Central Labor Council, addressed the Labor Council on Friday last, asking that it indorse the boycott on the products of the Sperry Mills Company because of failure to comply with the union regulations applying to it. He has also been delegated to confer with the officers of the State Federation of Labor in an endeavor to secure its indorsement of the boycott.

Local No. 509 of the Steam Fitters' and Plumbers' Union at its last meeting made a donation of \$100 to the San Francisco pressmen on strike.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 has appointed the following committees to have charge of the annual ball to be given by the union on Saturday evening, August 30th, in Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore streets: Arrangements—Ora Mathewson, Lita Reardon, Edna Duffin, Jennie Calin, Margaret Smith, Gussie Newbert and Laura Molida. Reception—Frankie Tomlin, Bessie Bacha, Nonie Cordez, Grace Clifton, Josephine Breaudan and Annie Smith. Floor managers—Gussie Newbert; assistants, Gertie Benton and Flora Mathewson.

The Pattern Makers' Union has contributed \$15 to the Light and Power Council for its men on strike.

The Allied Printing Trades Council at its last meeting discussed the advisability of inaugurating a movement for the establishment of a municipal printing plant, and appointed a committee representing the affiliated unions to submit resolutions to the Board of Supervisors for that purpose. The committee consists of the following delegates: Frank J. Bonnington, Typographical Union; Edward McGenity, Press Assistants'

Union; William C. Booth, Bookbinders' Union.

Local No. 85 of the United Brotherhood of Teamsters, after voting \$250 to the striking teamsters, of Cincinnati, O., at its last meeting, elected John Stewart, Edward Fitzpatrick, Jas. Wilson and Jas. Hopkins as delegates to the State Federation of Labor, which will meet in Fresno next October.

Elevator Constructors' Union No. 8 has elected William Usher as its representative to the convention of the international body, which will meet in Detroit, Mich., September 8.

Andrew Furuseth of the Coast Seamen's Union last week gave out a long statement in criticism of Congress for failing to pass legislation providing adequate safeguards for seagoing vessels. He compared the loss of the Titanic with the recent wreck of the steamship State of California.

Barbers' Union No. 48 has unanimously indorsed the municipal railway extension bonds. It also expelled three members for making false representations in order to join the union.

Carpenters' Union indorsed the municipal railway extension bonds and donated \$25 to the striking pressmen.

The Labor Council last Friday night ordered the payment of another installment of \$250 to the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company.

At a special meeting by Boilermakers' Union No. 25 a strike was declared against the Spring Valley Water Company, on the work being done at Fifteenth and Bryant streets. The strike is the outcome of the refusal of the water company to pay the men on this job \$4.50 a day, which the union declares is the regular schedule agreed upon.

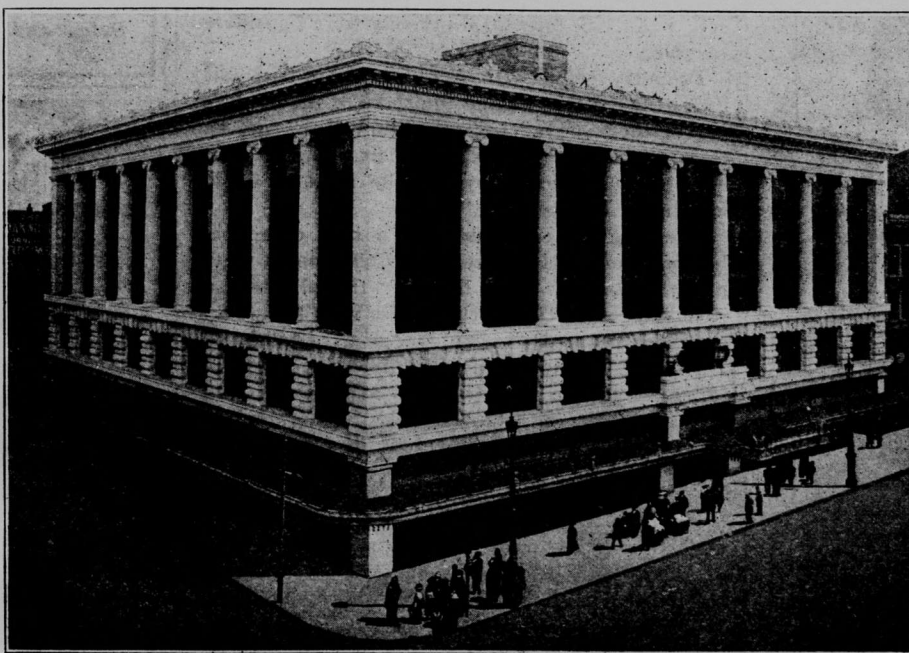
In taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing over, he is superior—for it is a prince's part to pardon.—Francis Bacon.

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#### LETTER CARRIERS' CONVENTION.

The National Association of Letter Carriers will hold its nineteenth biennial convention in San Francisco August 30th to September 6th. The national officers, together with the members of the different committees who have the affair in charge, will be located at the Hotel St. Francis, which has been chosen as headquarters.

The Convention League of this city, which was instrumental in bringing the convention here, estimates the number of delegates at 1200, with possibly twice that many visitors.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 54 will also have headquarters at the Hotel St. Francis and have arranged for the reception and entertainment of about 300 guests.

Golden Gate Branch No. 214, the local branch of the national association, has been at work for months toward making this convention the greatest in the history of the organization. Advantage is being taken of the fact that there is to be no regular Labor Day parade, and the letter carriers will turn out on that day in enthusiastic and impressive order. Besides the delegates, carriers from all over the State will participate.

Every arrangement has been made for the proper entertainment of the visitors and that they may see San Francisco thoroughly and carry away an unforgettable impression. A reception will be given the delegates and guests tomorrow (Saturday) evening at Native Sons' Hall, 430 Mason Street. Sunday, August 31st, an outdoor vaudeville and Wild West show, followed by a clam-bake, will be held at Princeton-by-the-Sea. An evening of fun has also been arranged for the visitors at Sutro baths. One of the features will be a series of automobile sightseeing trips through the city to Ingleside Beach, Presidio, and the fair site. Other novel entertainments have been provided.

#### THE STAIN OF LABOR.

For thousands of years the rich have put down the agitators (of the poor), and then lived on the poor, who were practically compelled to produce everything, but got nothing. Strange that the few have always oppressed the many!

In the palmy days of Greece and Rome the number of proprietors was astonishingly small. In Athens, B. C. 309, there were 515,000 inhabitants, of whom only 9000 enjoyed any political rights. In wealthy Corinth the free citizens numbered 40,000, and the bond 640,000. In Rome itself, B. C. 103, only 2000 persons were considered taxable.

Property ruled with a rod of iron. In early times the debtor became the slave of the creditor; and if there were more creditors than one, and they could not agree about their common property in the debtor, they cut him up, and divided his limbs among them.

The original Romans were a nest of robbers lurking among the Seven Hills, and down to the last the Roman State lived by the plunder and enslavement of the world. How very fitting that our "law and order" should be derived from such a source. In those times the proprietor kept the toiler up to his work by the lash; in the modern world the constant dread of starvation, by reason of lack of employment, has exactly the same effect.

Humility is not the virtue of a fool; since it is not consequent upon any comparison between ourselves and others but between what we are and what we ought to be.—Washington Allston.

#### The Press Feeders' Strike Is On

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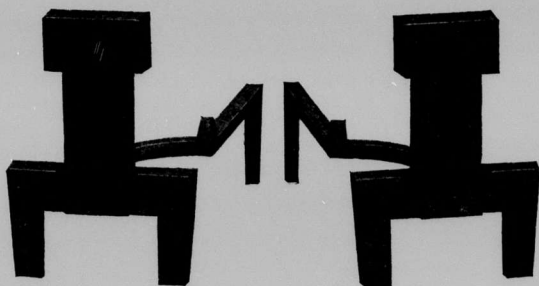
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### THE SHIP CANNOT BE SUNK.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

A large ship is seen slowing plowing its way over the rough billows of the sea. The winds beat against it; the waves toss it about. The impetuosity of the deep is mighty and constant, and so mighty and so constant that the ship is many times on the verge of sinking. It stops here and there to take on board one of the sea's struggling victims. It misses a few, but is very watchful, and gives safety and succor to many.

The ship is symbolical of Organized Labor, floating along, on the bosom of this century, amid oppositions and rebuffs. It is doing its best to pick up starving humanity, as the ship picks up and rescues the unfortunate ones in the clutches of the sea. It is doing its best to give to the multitude of people their due and their right. It never fails to stop and to open its arms and to invite into its ranks the suffering masses. It sees, it acts, and it aids.

It must buffet the attacks and oppositions of pertinacious capitalists, as the ship must buffet the angry aggression of the tumultuous waves. It must struggle hard to keep afloat, remembering that destruction will be the fate of thousands, if it is crushed by its mighty foes, just as the ship must keep afloat, and baffle the billows of the sea, in order to preserve the lives of those on board.

The ship progresses despite prodigious obstacles. The same may be said of Organized Labor.

The sea grows rougher and rougher, at times more treacherous and tumultuous, but in the same degree the ship becomes better manned, and better fitted, to cope with and successfully resist the powerful sweep of the waves of the sea.

The opposition to unionism, the bitter and malignant attacks against it, become stronger and stronger, but organized labor also becomes more powerful and becomes well able to combat the viciousness and asperity of its opponents' attacks.

If our ship is filled with sober men, with men who have the interest of the vessel at heart, with men who are prudent and courageous, with men who are determined at all hazards and by all efforts to do their duty, it will not sink, it will not be smothered and overwhelmed by the sea.

If organized labor has within its ranks men of intrepidity and courage, men of prudence and tact, men of honesty and uprightness, then there need be no fear of it being crushed by the astute onsets of its foes.

What is man, if his chief good and market of his time

Be but to sleep and feed? a beast, no more.

—Shakespeare.



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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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Telephone Market 56

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1913.

Words are like leaves; and where they most  
abound,

Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

—Pope.

The "popular" writer comes rapidly and goes rapidly. He harvests his golden fortune in a day and spends it in obscurity. It has a pathetic side to it of course; but on the whole it is a thing to rejoice at. It is good to know that only the great and the true things have abiding power. It is well that temporary things should have but a temporary fame. It is wholesome and helpful that the historic truth should present itself concretely thus before men as a warning that those who are content with the idolatry of a day shall not inherit the dignity of eternity.—St. Paul "Despatch."

## To Our Advertisers

This Labor Day number of the "Labor Clarion," the largest and best in its history, is made possible by those business firms which have made use of its columns for advertising purposes. The paper itself is the best evidence of its high standing and worth as an advertising medium for those who desire to hold or acquire the patronage of the hosts of toil in this city or this State. The "Labor Clarion" is the official organ of, and is owned and published by, the San Francisco Labor Council, the supreme representative of labor in this city, as it is also the official organ of the California State Federation of Labor, the supreme authority of the organized toilers of this great State. Because of these facts and because it has always directed and maintained its course along the sane lines of true trade union policy and has consistently barred from its columns those hurtful things which too often are found in the pages of labor publications, it has become a most valuable asset to its advertisers, and that the live business man appreciates this condition of affairs is made abundantly manifest by this Labor Day number.

As such a magnificent number would have been impossible without the liberal patronage bestowed upon it by the firms represented in its columns, the "Labor Clarion" bespeaks for them a full meed of consideration at the hands of the organized toilers of this city and State.

On behalf of the great army of workers and their families, numbering close to 400,000 souls, we extend thanks to the sagacious businessmen who have co-operated with us to make this edition one long to be remembered in San Francisco and California.

In closing, may we not indulge the hope that the ensuing year will be one fraught with prosperity and happiness for one and all.

# The Bond Election

The people of San Francisco last Tuesday again thundered a warning to public service corporations which should leave no doubt in the minds of the astute manipulators who have fattened for years at the financial feed trough furnished by the public as to the tendency of the times.

The citizens of this city turned out election day and gave the bonds such a majority as to furnish no comfort to the greedy mortals who hoped to persuade them from their purpose by the circulation of falsehoods and the spending of vast amounts of money.

The miserable service rendered by the privately owned transportation lines, of course, kindled the desire for public ownership, but the splendid success achieved by the municipally owned road fanned the flame to white heat and planted deep in the breasts of an overwhelming majority of the voters the firm resolve to continue the policy of extending the public ownership of public utilities until the last one of the corrupting public service corporations has been driven from the field and the people shall have come into possession of their own property.

The niggardly policy and grasping greed of San Francisco's public service corporations forced the people to experiment with public ownership. That experiment resulted in such a magnificent success that it is plain the citizens of this city have permanently established the policy of owning and operating their own utilities. The lesson has been so well learned that it is certain no temptation, no cunningly planned schemes, will ever induce the sovereigns of this city to again permit themselves to be exploited for private profit by greedy money mongers. Thus has the grasping greed and shortsightedness of San Francisco's band of pirates killed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

San Francisco has suffered so long and so grievously at the hands of its public service corporations that the wonder is its people are so patient with those of them which still maintain the grip of plunder upon the throat of the city.

The hope had been entertained by the plunderbund that this long suffering would create despair in some and apathy in others, and thus the votes of the few greedy stockholders in public service corporations would be sufficient to prevent the necessary two-thirds majority for the bonds. Tuesday's returns, however, demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that there never was any foundation for such a hope.

The battle of ballots in San Francisco last Tuesday was an event of absorbing interest throughout the United States. People in all corners of the nation waited to learn the verdict. Because of the practical experience the people of this city had had with public ownership and operation of their street railway it was felt the outcome would be enlightening.

The world now has the opinion of a people who saw their opportunity a few years ago, took advantage of it, and triumphed over obstacles they had been constantly told by the minions of greed were beyond their powers.

Last Tuesday was, indeed, a glorious day for those who have the welfare of all the people at heart, as it was an ignominious day of grief and suffering for those who are so wrapped up in their own well-being that they would crucify the public to gain profits for themselves.

The majorities in the different precincts ran from 20 to 1 in the Mission district to slight majorities in the North of Market section. The people throughout the city uniformly voted in favor of extending the present municipal street railroad. The actual figures are as follows:

For the bonds.....	51,669
Against the bonds.....	13,761
Total vote.....	65,430
Majority in favor of bonds.....	37,908

These returns indicate that the citizens of this city, in the ratio of four to one, are now in favor of municipal ownership. The splendid showing of the Geary-street road, since it began operations seven months ago, convinced the entire population of the value of public ownership.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

The United States Department of Agriculture has published a paper on the toad. It estimates that he saves to the farmer, by eating the cut-worms which destroy the crops, about twenty dollars every season. Toads eat the common house fly, which is such an annoyance to us. A toad has been seen to snap up eighty-six flies in less than ten minutes. Toads are sometimes kept for pets, and they are not lacking in intelligence. Once a toad lived in a garden, and every day at the dinner hour he came to be fed. It happened that the dinner hour was changed, and when the toad came there was nothing for him to eat. Mr. Toad made up his mind that he would not lose his dinner twice. On the second day he came at the new hour, and after this he was as punctual as the rest of the family. No one could tell how he knew that in the future his dinner would be served two hours earlier.

Some snapshots taken at a swimming bath where many people are in active enjoyment of the divers opportunities shows the curious difference in impressions which the lens may catch. On one side is a picture of a woman diving with outspread hands and arms over her head. She is caught in an exactly horizontal position just before she rounds to the downward plunge. She is high above the spring board from which she had just taken the leap and the impression is of a woman flying through the air with a swimming motion, free as a bird. The other picture, on the contrary, shows a group of stationary figures. There is no effect of motion here and the scene is of a peculiar unnaturalness. In this case the divers are caught in an upright position, heads up. They are evidently merely jumping in, feet foremost, except perhaps one who may be just arising from the end of the spring board. They have an absurd effect of standing motionless in the air, the feet separated but slightly, as if about to take a step.

A New York banker recently expressed himself as follows concerning organization: "I have been studying the problem of unrest in this country over high prices, and have been endeavoring to find the fallacies in our economic system, for it seems to me that the higher the wages in this country, the greater the discontent. I think I have found the cause. Only about one-eighth of the labor of this country is organized. It is the organized labor that is lifting wages and prices, and is able to buy automobiles and pianos. The trouble is with the unorganized labor. That unorganized labor is all about on the next street, and the bank clerk, the department store clerk and the utilitarian bookkeeper and his wife and children all want to know how it is that the brick-layer, the carpenter and the railroad engineer around the corner can live and dress so much better. There is less call for clothes in their occupations; their standards of living and education are not so high, but their luxuries seem far greater. The result is discontent; the reading of the yellow journals and the determination to 'vote agin the government.' All that the poor clerk has with which to protest against the high cost of living and the overthrowing of established standards is his vote. He votes for 'Roosevelt and the square deal,' and will vote for the next agitator that succeeds to Roosevelt. The trouble in this country is not with organized labor, but with unorganized labor, and I cannot see the remedy. If they demand a raise in wages, a large number of them will be discharged. They cannot command the situation. Their employers cannot raise prices. Thus unorganized labor and unorganized capital must suffer together. Capital can stand it, but unorganized labor cannot."

## Wit at Random

Purchaser—And will he scare at anything?

Farmer—M' friend, this hoss is jist afraid o' two things: That he won't get enought to eat, and that he won't hear when I say, "Whoa!"—"Judge."

"Your brother who waits on the table is much more countrified than you," remarked the summer boarder. "He's a regular rube."

"That isn't my brother," replied the farmer's daughter. "He's an actor papa hired in the city to kid the guests."—"Judge."

Mrs. Collins found the following Black Hand letter pinned to her door one morning:

"Deer Mis Collins—Onless you put a jar of jam, a hunk of chokolit cake, a apple pie an' a bag of candy down by the old well, we will steel your little boy and keep him, onless you pay us a milyon dollars. "THE BLACK HAND."

The letter has been handed to the police and the criminals will soon be brought to justice. To date, Mrs. Collin's little boy has been the only one seen in the vicinity of the old well.—"Judge."

"I'm always glad when our team is in the field, because they do that so much better than batting."

"Is a bargain matinee the same as a sacrifice?"

"What is the difference between 'one little bingle' and 'a small, juicy single'?"

"I thought you said last fall that a bunt was kicking a football."

"When one team whitewashes the other, which are the bleachers?"

"Are they really so tired that they go to sleep on the bags?"

"When a player strikes out, that makes him a fan, doesn't it?"

"Then why don't they call a right-handed pitcher a northpaw?"

"Why does Tesreau always kiss the ball in that affectionate way?"—"Life."

A well-known university professor who has taken much interest in the woman's suffrage movement, was persuaded to carry a banner in a parade that was held in New York some months ago.

His wife observed him marching with a dejected air and carrying his banner so that it hung limply on its standard, and later she reproved him for not making a better appearance.

"Why didn't you march like somebody, and let people see your banner?" she said.

"My dear," meekly replied the professor, "did you see what was on the banner? It read, 'Any man can vote. Why can't I?'"

Englishman—You have heard the story of Lot's wife, haven't you?

Irishman—Yes, she turned to rubber, didn't she?

Englishman—How deucedly stupid! No. She turned to salt!

Irishman—To salt what?

But the Englishman slumbered still.

A man walked 10 miles from his home to an adjoining town. When he reached his destination he was greeted with some astonishment by an acquaintance.

"You walked all the way!" the latter exclaimed. "How did you get along?"

## Miscellaneous

### HUMAN.

There are none of us just quite perfect,  
There is something wrong in the best;  
We're all so mortal and human,  
And none more so than the rest.  
When it's all summed up at the finish,  
And the Lord strikes balance that day,  
If we only just cry we are human,  
It will be about all we should say.

There is nothing so common as fault is,  
And mistakes and errors all make;  
And why should we rail at a brother  
Or lift a finger to shake  
In the face of some stumbler? It's human  
To take a misstep now and then;  
We scoff at the weakness of woman,  
But the weakest of all are the men.

This thing of revenge, getting even,  
Of laying for some one. Ah, me!  
What fools we all are in our weakness,  
What pity it is we can't see!  
Stain character, smear reputation?  
What you throw, vengeful brother, is mud;  
But look, where your own heart's corroded,  
And that stain on your hand is of blood!

There are none of us faultless in this world,  
So why should it be worth while  
To trouble our hearts with this hatred,  
To envy some brother his smile!  
We're human, so awfully human,  
And why should we think it would pay.  
To go round, creating obstructions  
To place in some poor devil's way!

Baltimore "Sun."

### HAPPINESS.

By George Matthew Adams.

Happiness is helpfulness bubbling over at the rim. Also, happiness is getting in tune with the music of the band of the-out-of-doors. There is no unhappiness in nature.

Lend a hand. Make happiness a habit.

The people who are happy are the people who are successful—not in money, merely, but in contentment, realized aims and completed effort. To win—be happy. To be happy—do something worth while.

Lend a hand. Make happiness a habit.

The fastest growing concern is the one with the most happy helpers. Happiness produces health. Health plows up the field of native ability and makes ready the soil for the happy harvest.

Lend a hand. Make happiness a habit.

Happiness cannot be bought. Being rated as of all things about the most precious—it is at the same time free. It is for all. But there must be mustered the effort to take it. And after you have it, if you would keep it—give it away.

Lend a hand. Make happiness a habit.

For happiness boiled down is nothing more nor less than being content with what you have, but seeking better things all the time, being glad that you are alive, thanking God that you have a chance, believing that you have some things that nobody else in all the world has, and just determining that you are going to make this world a marvelous place to stay in for a while. It's also having something that everyone else will want. Well, then—

Lend a hand. Make happiness a habit.



## American Federation of Labor Letter

### "Just Like Russia."

At St. Louis, Mo., seven of the striking girl shirtmakers were arrested in front of a clothing manufacturing establishment on a charge of disturbing the peace. The girls were on picket duty. These were the first arrests in the garment workers' strike, which went into effect Wednesday. The girls denied that they had done anything to merit arrest. They were released on bond. They charged at police headquarters that a policeman said to them when they went on picket duty: "You are going to be treated just like you would be in Russia. You'll be tortured and have your tongue cut out."

### Trade Union Congress.

At Vera Cruz, Mexico, a conference has taken place for the purpose of calling together a committee for a Mexican Trade Union Congress. The projected congress will, above all, deal with the question of organizing the Mexican proletariat and agrarianism, which has played such an important role in the civil wars of the last few years. Having regard to the crippling effect that these wars have on all departments of public activity, the efforts of the Mexican workers are all the more praiseworthy and gratifying.

### Shoe Factory Signs Up.

Recently the Thompson-Crocker Shoe Company of Lynn, Mass., one of the largest manufacturers of women's shoes in the world, signed an agreement with the officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, thus adding another victory to the long list secured by that organization recently. This is one of the largest manufacturers of women's shoes in the world and no doubt will result satisfactorily to the firm.

### Glove Workers' Convention.

The eighth annual convention of the Glove Workers' Union of America which recently held its meeting in Chicago, has completed its work, and selected Detroit as the next place of meeting. Preparations were made for extending the influence of the organization, and active work will be begun to add new unions to the international. The constitution was taken up and a complete revision of that document will be made. The convention also adopted the initiative and referendum for all proposed changes to the constitution in the future. All propositions from local unions receiving the proper indorsement will hereafter be submitted to the referendum. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: General President, Agnes Nestor, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-President, William S. Kerr, Milwaukee, Wis.; Second Vice-President, Rafael Viscosi, Gloversville, N. Y.; Third Vice-President, Clara Martyn, Detroit, Mich.; Fourth Vice-President, Ida Kindt, Milwaukee, Wis.; Fifth Vice President, Nora Shafer, De Kalb, Ill.; Sixth Vice-President, Fred Mowers, Ripon, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer, Elizabeth Christman, Chicago, Ill.

### Unusually Severe.

Two of the most drastic sentences ever imposed in the State of Ohio were given two striking teamsters by Judge Fricke, in municipal court in Cincinnati, when he fined William Watts \$250 and costs and sentenced him to thirty days in the workhouse, and Dixon Plumb \$150 and sentenced him to thirty days in the workhouse. Charges against the two strikers were that they had "incited to riot," when, as matter of fact, their offense consisted of attempting to persuade another teamster to join the ranks of the strikers. Police officers and thugs in the employ of the express companies testified that the men had done their best to start the riot. Watts'

sentence will keep him in prison for more than two years, as he has no money to pay the fine. Dixon must serve a little more than a year, as he also has no money.

### It Did Not Work.

A humorous situation developed at Indianapolis when officials of the traction companies entering Indianapolis were sleepily awaiting for trainmen employed by the various lines to emerge from a building where they completed the formation of a union. The conductors and motormen began their session early in the evening, and shortly afterward officials of the various inter-urban lines drove to the hall in automobiles and trained the headlights of their machines on every exit. During the entire night the officials remained at their posts declaring they would not leave until the employees came from the building. The trainmen who had secretly formed their union, appeared to be satisfied with the conditions and chose to remain in the hall rather than to leave and be recognized by their superiors. Application has been forwarded to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees for charter, which will arrive in a few days. In the meantime demands are being formulated and will be presented to the company. Rezin Orr, general organizer of the association, and one of his associates, were attacked and badly beaten up by the thugs.

### To Avoid Mine Dangers.

When the plans of Dean H. B. Mellor, of the school of mines, University of Pittsburgh, have been consummated, thirty-five instructors of the institution will have taught 5000 men engaged in the mines of Western Pennsylvania how to avoid the dangers with which they are beset while at work. When the fall term of the university opens in October, the second step undertaken by the school of mines will be entered upon. Last January the first step was accomplished successfully. Eight classes of miners, aggregating about 150 men, were formed in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Instructors visited these classes once a week, with the result that when the university term closed in June, fifty of the mine students passed successfully the State examinations for higher positions. The instruction of miners in Western Pennsylvania will be conducted gradually, the scope of the work being broadened until it takes in the entire district. It is the intention to form fourteen classes when the fall term opens. At least sixty towns will be considered for holding the classes. The university has received the hearty co-operation and indorsement of coal companies and mine operators, and the miners are reported to be much interested in the plans.

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Home M 2496

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All Watch Repairing Warranted  
for 2 Years

W. H. WATTIS, President and Manager

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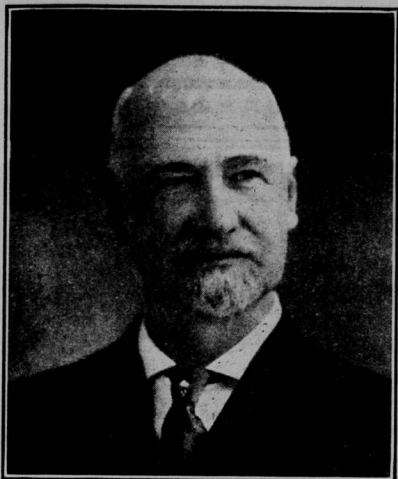
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## FOR TAX COLLECTOR



**J. O. LOW**  
INCUMBENT  
THE MAN FOR THE PLACE  
Primary Election, September 30th

## Compliments

**Percy V. Long**  
City Attorney

## MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, August 26, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers deposited: Trevlyn Sharp, Lena H. Sharp, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; Harry Carney, Local No. 99, Portland.

Transfer withdrawn: E. R. Howard, Local No. 99, Portland.

Reinstated: J. L. Callaghan, F. D. Piccidillo. District Officer Frank Borgel has returned from a three weeks' vacation spent in the mountains much improved in health.

Treasurer T. Einfeldt has been absent from the office for the past week being confined to his bed with an attack of pneumonia. He is much improved at this writing.

Mr. White, representing the "Bell Brand Collars," addressed the executive board at the last meeting. Members are requested to remember the "Bell" when buying collars, as this is the only brand with the union label.

Phil Sapiro has just undergone an operation on his throat. This has been particularly serious and painful to Phil as he has been unable to talk for a few days.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alameda County Branch will be held at headquarters, Oakland, Thursday, September 4th. Members are requested to attend.

## Y. M. C. A. LABOR DAY SERVICES.

Special services in observance of Labor Sunday will be held in the Auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday next, August 31st, at 3:30 p. m. The Labor Day address will be delivered by Rabbi Martin A. Meyer of Temple Emanu-El.

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**A FEW REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD  
BECOME A MEMBER OF THE  
UNION HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION**

## MR. TRADE UNIONIST:

It is our pleasure to earnestly call your attention to the fact that THE UNION HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION was incorporated for the purpose of offering to the man who resorts to manual labor as a means of earning a livelihood a form of protection which is deserving of your special consideration. This organization was designed exclusively for the union man and his family by Mrs. Dorothy P. Gerau Sullivan, who has exerted herself to the utmost in trying to achieve the ultimate success of the project.

This Association has been presented on its merits to the Building Trades Council of San Francisco at its regular meeting, held February 13, 1913, and was discussed on the floor of the Council, and on motion was recommended to the favorable consideration of all the members of the Affiliated Unions. The subject matter was also presented to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in the city of Los Angeles on May 5, 1913, and received the hearty support of the entire delegation at that convention.

The Association is equipped with a very able corps of surgeons and physicians, affording the most adequate and efficient service at a minute's notice day or night. No union man can afford to overlook such a wonderful amount of protection at such a reasonable cost.

## Benefits to be Derived by the Membership:

**Free Doctors      Free Hospital  
Free Medicine      Free Ambulance**

Membership in the Association costs only fifty cents a month per member, with special rates to unions who enroll as a body.

We sincerely trust that every Trade Unionist who reads this article will manifest sufficient interest to investigate the merit of our proposition before entertaining any similar form of protection.

Remember at the same time that this is exclusively a trade union movement. None but members of trade unions in good standing are eligible.

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

## The Union Hospital Association

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MY MOTTO  
"BEST WORK"  
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SPECIAL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 22, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Secretary O'Connell.

Nominations for temporary chairman were called for and Delegate McLaughlin was elected chairman pro tem.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Absent, President Gallagher and Vice-President Urmey; President Gallagher arrived later.

**Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Application for Affiliation**—From Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, requesting affiliation with this Council, received and referred to the organizing committee.

**Credentials**—Plumbers No. 442—Thos. Allan, vice Robt. Thomson. Bakers—R. E. Larabee, S. Roman, J. V. Ducoing, Geo. W. Price, D. F. Tattenham, Roe H. Baker, Chris Gonzales, O. P. Weisgerber. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—C. Baker and Bro. Dukemann. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the MacMillan Company of New York, stating that the controversy with Photo Engravers has been settled. From Printing Pressmen's Union, thanking Council for donation. From Waitresses' Union No. 48, enclosing complimentary tickets for annual ball on Saturday, August 30, 1913. From Waiters No. 30, enclosing \$50 for Light and Power Council. From Steam Engineers No. 64, enclosing \$10 for Press Feeders on strike. From United Garment Workers' International, in reference to Cutters No. 45. From Congressman Nolan, relative to the so-called Mulhall charges. From Coopers No. 65, and Blacksmiths No. 168, stating their unions have indorsed the bond issue. From the Light and Power Council, enclosing copy of resolutions adopted by the Tacoma Central Labor Council, dealing with the Light and Power Council's strike.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, complaint against Boiler Makers No. 25. From Upholsterers' Union, relative to conditions existing at the Occidental Bedding Co. From Portola Festival Committee, an appeal for financial assistance. From Cooks' Union No. 44, request for a boycott on Tait-Zinkand Cafe, 168 O'Farrell street. From Waiters No. 30, request for a boycott on the Clairmount Hotel on Fulton street. From the Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, requesting Council to indorse the boycott on the Sperry Flour Co.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Steam Fitters No. 509, protesting against the granting of a charter to Oil-Burner Installers. From Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, request for affiliation.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Carpenters No. 1082, relative to transportation to and from the fair grounds.

Referred to Label Section—From the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., requesting a demand for the cigar makers' label.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Governor Johnson, accepting Council's invitation to deliver the Labor Day address.

Referred to Secretary—From Grocery Clerks' Union, in reference to Connolly Bros., located at Stanyan and Frederick streets. From Bricklayers' Union No. 7, complaint against members of this Council doing their work at the Pacific and Illinois-Pacific Glass Works. From Electrical Workers No. 247, asking for information relative to strike of Power Council.

Communications and resolutions from the Allied Printing Trades Council and Label Section, relative to Election Commissioners ignoring the resolutions adopted by Supervisors in 1899.

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Cloak Makers—Have declared a general strike against all cloak and suit manufacturers. Press Feeders—Reported strike in good shape; will stay out until they win; requested unions to donate as liberally as possible. Musicians—Reported trouble with Native Sons settled. Carpenters No. 1082—Donated \$25 to Press Feeders. Cigar Makers—Donated \$25 to Press Feeders; have levied a 25-cent assessment for Light and Power Council.

**Executive Committee**—The complaint of Pile Drivers' Union, in reference to men being taken off work on the fair grounds was referred to the secretary. The application of Musicians' Union to declare the Native Sons' celebration unfair was referred to the secretary for investigation and report. Committee recommends that Engineers' Union No. 64 be advised to cancel the membership of the expelled members of Stationary Firemen's Union, and further recommends that the secretary be instructed to write to the American Federation of Labor and the International Steam Engineers' Union, setting forth the facts in connection with this case; concurred in. Bro. Ellison explained in detail matters in connection with his report of the executive council of the A. F. of L. Committee recommends concurrence in the report. Report concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported that Dr. Leonard of Columbia College of New York appeared before them and gave an interesting account of the new system of educational guidance now in operation in some Eastern States. Moved that the secretary communicate with the Secretary of Labor for information relative to vocational training; carried.

**Organizing Committee**—Reported progress on the application for a charter.

The hour for the special order of business having arrived the communication from the Labor Council Hall Association was taken up.

Moved that the report of the Hall Association be adopted. Amendment, that action be deferred until President Gallagher arrives. Amendment to amendment, that the matter lay over until 10 p. m. Amendment to amendment carried.

**Unfinished Business**—Consideration of amendments to the constitution and by-laws proposed by Delegates Bonsor and Walsh, amending sections 1, 2 and 3 of article 6. Moved to take them up seriatim. Carried.

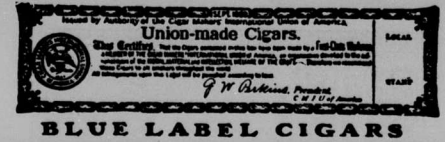
Section 1 was adopted as read. Sections 2 and 3 were adopted as amended. Section 4, as proposed by Delegate Walsh was adopted as amended. Amendments adopted as a whole, 82 in favor, 21 against. The amendments are:

#### ARTICLE VI—ELECTIONS.

Section 1. The election of officers and elective standing committees of the Council shall be conducted by the Australian ballot system.

Sec. 2. All regular officers shall be elected at the last regular meeting in January, nominations being made only at the two preceding meetings except when the nominees for an office all decline, when further nominations may be made on the night of election. In such case, the President is directed to postpone the hour to begin balloting. The Secretary shall cause to be printed a numbered ballot containing the names of the candidates arranged alphabetically under the title of the office for which they have been nominated. The name of the union which the nominee represents in the Council shall also be printed on the ballot under his name. Where there is no contest for any office it shall be omitted from the printed ballot and immediately preceding announcement of the vote for candidates for offices in which there is contest, the Secretary shall cast the ballot of the Council for the uncontested nominee or nominees for their respective offices. When nominations shall have closed (at the meeting preceding the election) the President shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Council, a sufficient number of judges and clerks

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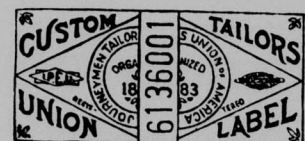
BLANCHE WALSH and Company in "The Countess Nadine," a Drama by Joseph Gordon; ED. FLANAGAN & NEELY EDWARDS, in their New Act "Off and On," a sequel to "On and Off"; REDFORD & WINCHESTER, "Who Have Juggled Around the World"; CHARLOTTE RAVENSCROFT, The Singing Violinist; G. S. WINSLOW & GLADYS DUFFY, in "A Skating Flirtation"; W. L. ABINGDON and Company, in "Honor is Satisfied"; KENNEY-NOBODY & PLATT; ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES Showing Current Events. Last Week—STELLA MAYHEW & BILLIE TAYLOR.

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to take charge of election proceedings and secure an expeditious count of the ballots. The Secretary shall cause to be erected in the building a sufficient number of voting booths to expedite the voting. The Secretary shall deliver the printed ballots and the roll of members to the Sergeant-at-Arms not later than 7:15 p. m. on the nights of election and the Sergeant-at-Arms with the assistance of the judges shall deliver a ballot to each delegate as they arrive at the voting place. The delegate shall proceed directly to a booth, mark ballot, fold same neatly and deposit it in a sealed receptacle to be provided. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall check each delegate when delivering the ballot and again when the ballot is deposited. He shall also detach the ballot number and verify same. Balloting shall cease at 9:30 p. m., at which time the judges and clerks of election shall proceed to count without recess and report the result to the Council. A majority of the votes or ballots cast is necessary to elect. At every unsuccessful ballot the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be withdrawn each time until an election takes place. This rule to prevail, except in the case of elective committeemen, when a plurality shall elect. Installation shall be held at the next regular meeting after the election shall have been completed. When the Council decides to elect a delegate or delegates to an affiliated body or an organization it has decided to affiliate with temporarily, nominations shall be called for at the meeting at which the Council determines to be represented in such body and nominations shall be open at the following regular meeting and the election shall take place at the next regular meeting (after nominations are closed) in the usual manner; provided, however, that the above rule relative to the election of delegates to an organization to which the Council has decided to send delegates temporarily, may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the delegates.

Sec. 3. When a vacancy occurs in any office, announcement of same shall be made in the Bulletin of the Council. At the first regular meeting of the Council following the issue containing official publication of a vacancy in any office, nominations shall take place and at the following regular meeting the election shall be proceeded with in the usual manner, except in the case of elective committeemen, when the method of election shall be determined by the Council immediately following nominations.

Sec. 4. That when there are a certain number of officers to be elected to an office, a delegate must vote for the number stated or the ballot shall be null and void for that office.

**New Business**—The communication from the Hall Association was taken up and after a lengthy discussion, it was moved to adopt the report of the Hall Association; carried.

**Receipts**—Blacksmiths, \$4; Gas and Water Workers, \$14; Brewery Workers, \$16; Stone Cutters, \$4; Millmen No. 12, \$20; Hackmen, \$12; Horseshoers, \$4; Teamsters No. 85, \$20; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$12; Stationary Firemen, \$8; Plasterers, \$10; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Steam Engineers, \$22; Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, \$18; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Retail Clerks, \$10; Sugar Workers, \$4; Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$4; Ship Drillers, \$2; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Label Section, \$4; Donations to Light and Power Council, \$150; Printing Pressmen, \$30. Total, \$436.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; W. N. Brunt Co., \$5.75; Light and Power Council, \$150; Label Section, \$4; Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co., \$200. Total expenses, \$450.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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and Loan Society**

(The German Bank)

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street

June 30th, 1913:

Assets . . . . .	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash . . . . .	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . .	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .	158,261.32
Number of Depositors . . . . .	62,134

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except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday  
evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.  
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# Allied Printing Trades Council

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FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178



AUGUST, 1913

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.
- (37) Altwater Printing Co. .... 2565 Mission  
(114) Arnberger, T. R. .... 718 Mission  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. .... 1672 Haight  
(48) Baldwin & McKay. .... 166 Valencia  
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co. .... 343 Front  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co. .... 1122-1124 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co. .... 120 Church  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips. .... 509-511 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press. .... 138 Second  
(196) Borgel & Downie. .... 718 Mission  
(69) Brower, Marcus. .... 346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co. .... 880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin. .... 739 Market  
(220) Calendar Press. .... 942 Market  
(176) \*California Press. .... 340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co. .... 708 Montgomery  
(39) Collins, C. J. .... 3358 Twenty-second  
(22) Colonial Press. .... 516 Mission  
(206) Cottle Printing Co. .... 3256 Twenty-second  
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. .... 25 California  
(179) \*Donaldson & Moir. .... 568 Clay  
(46) Eastman & Co. .... 220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co. .... 897 Valencia  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. .... 718 Mission  
(102) Fleming & Co. .... 416 Jackson  
(215) Fletcher, E. J. .... 325 Bush  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. .... 777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(107) Gallagher, G. C. .... 311 Battery  
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. .... 1059 Mission  
(75) Gille Co. .... 2257 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co. .... 42 Second  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. .... 1757 Mission  
(190) Griffith, E. B. .... 540 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co. .... 325 Bush  
(127) \*Halle, R. H. .... 261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros. .... 263 Bush  
(158) Hansen Printing Co. .... 259 Natoma  
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc. .... 516 Mission  
(42) Jewish Voice. .... 340 Sansome  
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co. .... 1272 Folsom  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray. .... 534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I. .... 1203 Fillmore  
(50) Latham & Swallow. .... 243 Front  
(45) Liss, H. C. .... 2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. T. .... 3338 Nineteenth  
(23) Majestic Press. .... 315 Hayes  
(175) Marnell & Co. .... 77 Fourth  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(79) McElvalne Press, The. .... 1182 Market  
(1) Miller & Miller. .... 619 Washington  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. .... 362 Clay  
(54) Monahan, John. .... 311 Battery  
(28) Morris-Sheridan Co. .... 343 Front  
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. .... 445 Sacramento  
(72) McCracken Printing Co. .... 806 Laguna  
(80) McLean, A. A. .... 218 Ellis  
(55) McNeill Bros. .... 928 Fillmore  
(91) McNicoll, John R. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co. J. J. .... 330 Jackson  
(43) Nevin, C. W. .... 154 Fifth  
(87) Norcross, Frank G. .... 1246 Castro  
(149) North Beach Record. .... 535 Montgomery Ave.  
(104) Owl Printing Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. .... 2484 Sacramento  
(187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co. .... 88 First  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co. .... 753 Market  
(110) Phillips, Wm. .... 317 Front  
(143) Progress Printing Co. .... 228 Sixth  
(64) Richmond Banner, The. .... 320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co. .... 643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission  
(218) Rossi, S. J. .... 517 Columbus Ave.  
(83) Samuel, Wm. .... 16 Larkin  
(30) Sanders Printing Co. .... 443 Pine  
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union. .... 818 Mission  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent. .... San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin. .... San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News. .... Sausalito, Cal.  
(152) South City Printing Co. .... South San Francisco  
(6) Shannon-Commy Printing Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co. .... 136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The. .... 147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co. .... 324 Clay  
(178) Starkweather's, Inc. .... 343 Front  
(27) Stern Printing Co. .... 527 Commercial  
(88) Stewart Printing Co. .... 1264 Market  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. .... 1212 Turk  
(63) \*Telegraph Press. .... 66 Turk  
(177) United Presbyterian Press. .... 1074 Guerrero  
(51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co. .... 1071 Mission  
(35) Wale Printing Co. .... 883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co. .... 30 Sharon  
(36) West End Press. .... 2385 California  
(106) Wilcox & Co. .... 320 First  
(34) Williams, Jos. .... 410 Fourteenth  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co. .... 348A Sansome  
(76) Wobbers, Inc. .... 774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A. .... 64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company. .... 560 Mission  
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. .... 523 Clay  
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(225) John F. Hogan Co. .... 343 Front  
(175) Marnell, William & Co. .... 77 Fourth  
(31) Malloye, Frank & Co. .... 251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B. .... 523-531 Clay  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. .... 751 Market  
(110) Phillips, Wm. .... 712 Sansome  
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L. .... 545-547 Mission  
(200) Slater, John A. .... 147-151 Minna  
(232) Torbet, P. .... 69 City Hall Ave.  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. .... 117 Grant Ave.  
(133) Webster, Fred. .... Ecker and Stevenson

## CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company. .... 412-414 Mission

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (235) Mitchell Post Card Co. .... 3363 Army  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission

## MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency. .... 880 Mission

## NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) \*Blen. S. F. Danish-Norwegian. .... 340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin. .... 767 Market  
(121) California Demokrat. .... Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call The. .... Third and Market  
(40) \*Chronicle. .... Chronicle Building  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. .... 44-46 East  
(25) \*Daily News. .... 340 Ninth  
(94) Journal of Commerce. .... Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion. .... 316 Fourteenth  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo. .... 641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(119) L'Echo de L'Ouest. .... 620 Clay  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(144) Organized Labor. .... 1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. .... 423 Sacramento  
(60) \*Post. .... 727 Market  
(61) \*Recorder The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(32) Richmond Record, The. .... 5716 Geary  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent. .... San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin. .... San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News. .... Sausalito, Cal.  
(7) \*Star, The. .... 1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

- (131) Independent Press. .... 348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. E. .... 330 Jackson

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Montgomery.  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. .... 53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 563 Clay.  
(123) Congdon Process Engraver. .... 635 Montgomery  
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. .... 343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. .... 76 Second

## UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:  
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker  
Empire Theatre.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

E. F. Scheneck of the "Recorder" chapel is confined in a local hospital, where he recently underwent quite a serious operation. His condition is reported as satisfactory by the attending physicians.

W. C. T. Wright, the "cowboy" printer from Nebraska, has drawn his card and sailed away for the cities of Puget Sound, his first stop being scheduled for Seattle.

The resolutions instructing the executive council of the International Typographical Union to take the initiative in the matter of bringing the various international unions of the printing trades into closer affiliation, authorized by No. 21 at its meeting on August 3d, were introduced in the Nashville convention by the San Francisco delegation and referred to the committee on allied trades. This committee reported on the last day of the convention. Proceedings of the last day have not reached San Francisco, but according to one of the Nashville daily newspapers, the resolutions were adopted.

The Nashville convention adopted an amendment to the I. T. U. by-laws providing that hereafter no member of a subordinate union shall be entitled to vote for delegates to the International Typographical Union convention unless his or her card shall have been deposited with the secretary fifteen days preceding said election.

Another amendment provides that any member who has been suspended from membership and subsequently is reinstated in accordance with the laws of the I. T. U. shall not be entitled to any benefit if death occurs within three months after such reinstatement.

The local Allied Printing Trades Council has amended the rules governing the label so that hereafter no office shall be granted the label unless it employ at salary, for at least three days in each week, at least one active member of the union in each branch of its business represented in the council.

Definite announcement has been made that the "Evening Call" will issue September 1st, from the present mechanical plant of the morning paper of the same name, which will discontinue publication Sunday, August 31st. F. W. Kellogg and John D. Spreckels, who will publish the new evening paper, promise the people of San Francisco a newspaper equal to any evening publication in the West.

It was a treat to see the only woman delegate, Miss McKinley of San Francisco, get up on the floor the last hour of the convention and present her grilling of the executive council to the convention. She had the faith of a martyr and stepped up to the gap in the steam roller without a quiver and took her medicine, coming out a stronger progressive than when she left San Francisco.—Omaha "Western Laborer."

"Billy" Gallagher returned from Colorado Springs last week, and his many friends are congratulating him upon the manifest improvement in health brought about by his sojourn at the Union Printers' Home. Billy says he is again fit and willing to renew the activities of printing life. He reports the health of the other members of No. 21 now domiciled at the Home to be good, and states that especial improvement is noted in the case of Noah Horn.

Frank G. Norcross is still confined to his home by serious illness.

J. H. Cook, formerly linotype machinist for Hicks-Judd Co., has taken up the fire and life insurance line.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

**J. J. O'Connor**  
**Florist**

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

## MEN ARE INVITED

to hear

**DR. MARTIN A. MEYER**

Rabbi, Temple Emanu-El

**Labor Day Address**

in the

**Young Men's Christian Association**

Golden Gate Avenue at Leavenworth Street

**SUNDAY, AUGUST 31st**

at 3.30 p. m.

*Special Music by the Harmony Trio and  
Miss Beth Milliken, Violinist*

**UNION MEN ESPECIALLY WELCOME**



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.  
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.  
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.  
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 32—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, 1 B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Cloak Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.  
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Wednesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 494—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.  
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.  
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.  
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.  
Ship Sealers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.  
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Steam Fitters No. 508—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadhock Building.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.  
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.  
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.  
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## FAIR MILK DEALERS.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL 226, here-in calls your attention to the FAIR DAIRIES, that you will be able to get a fair product from. We request that you demand the same.

Respectfully,

M. W. D. U., Local No. 226,

Office, 117 Capp Street.

Phone, Park 1127

July 7, 1913.

Name and Address	Phone
Alderney D. F., 509 Naples St.	.....Mission 2222
American D., 861 Hampshire St.	.....Park 7014
Belmont D., 2045 15th St.	.....Market 7581
Burlingame D., 769 McAllister St.	.....Park 563
Baumans D.	.....Mission 4064
California M. Co., North Beach	.....Mission 8637
College Hill D., 40 College Ave.	.....Market 483
Columbia D., 231 Franklin	.....Mission 3875
Christian & Sons, 1427 Valencia St.	.....Douglas 5829
Central M. Co., 275 Tehama St.	.....Mission 433
City M. Co., 71 28th St.	.....West 1193
Chrystal Cr., 1553 Turk St.	.....Market 2716
Dairy Delivery, 3550 19th St.	.....Pacific 49
Durham Farm D., 231 6th Ave.	.....Market 5776
Del Monte Cr., 386 Utah St.	.....West 2736
Del Monte Ranch D., 1919 Bush St.	.....Market 5343
Eureka D., 1973 15th St.	.....Mission 6141
Excelsior D., 242 Chattanooga St.	.....Mission 2222
Fairmount D., 115 Hyland Ave.	.....Park 7014
Green Mountain D., 19 Capp St.	.....Mission 1599
Good Bros., Corbett Road	.....Pacific 2260
Golden Nugget Cr., 1409 Polk St.	.....West 4017
Hansen, Nick., 617 Amazon	.....Pacific 1118
Jersey Cr. & M. Co., 680 8th Ave.	.....Park 100
Jersey Dairy, 3110 Fillmore	.....West 1389
Kendalls D., 536 2nd Ave.	.....Kearny 3146
Millbrae D., 834 Octavia St.	.....Mission 1683
Merced D., 1507 Broderick St.	.....Mission 962
Marin Co. M. F. Co., 20 Oak Grove Ave.	.....Mission 7530
Marrons Cr., 2039 Fillmore St.	.....Mission 3070
Mission Cr., 2817 Mission	.....Mission 863
Mullins D., 4178 25th St.	.....Mission 7057
Morning Star, 200 Ney St.	.....Mission 2725
Mayflower D., 418 Florida St.	.....Pacific 1077
Noe Valley D., 4108 1/2 25th St.	.....West 9005
O'Rourke D., 215 Arlington St.	.....Mission 1925
Olsen, J., 622 Precita Ave.	.....Franklin 560
Potrero D., 1276 16th Ave So.	.....West 1285
Portland D., 325 Hanover St.	.....Park 486
Park Ranch D., 2040 Clement St.	.....Park 6397
Purity Cr., 1370 Sacramento St.	.....Market 1416
Peoples Cr., 3776 24th St.	.....Market 7331
Russell Cr., 1300 Polk St.	.....Franklin 4950
Riverdale Cr., 1412 Devisadero St.	.....Mission 3004
San Carlos D., 145 Noe St.	.....Kearny 305
San Pablo D., 3642 17th St.	.....Franklin 8274
San Mateo Co. D., 1818 Howard St.	.....West 4270
South Park D., 1667 Folsom St.	.....Park 6400
Swiss Alpine D., 1514 Polk St.	.....University R. D., Woolsey & University Sts.
Sunnyside D., 726 Valley St.	.....University Mount D., Highland Ave & Wayland St.
Silver D., 234 Richland Ave.	.....Mission 5389
Sherry Freitas Co.	.....Park 1587
Sonoma Cr., 1710 Polk St.	.....Park 1181
J. G. Thompsons D., 7 Bismark St.	.....Market 2188
United Milk Co., 3201 16th St.	.....Kearny 1429
University R. D., Woolsey & University Sts.	.....Park 5892
University Mount D., Highland Ave & Wayland St.	.....Park 4238

All dairies not mentioned in this list are unfair to our Local Union.

Note—D for Dairy. Cr.—Creamery.

## Notes in Union Life

The following are noted among the deaths of members of local unions during the past week: Michael J. Fox of the united laborers, Olaf Mork of the waiters, Charles Preffer of the machinists, James Welch of the hod carriers, Harry Johnson of the cement workers, Ernest V. Nelson of the carpenters, Harry C. Rice of the painters, Samuel G. Brown of the letter carriers, and Charles E. Sloan of the bricklayers.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will meet in twenty-ninth annual session in Montreal, Monday, September 22d. Among the many propositions to be discussed will be the repeal of the present alien labor law, the enforcement of the monetary clause of the immigration law all the year round, the consideration of a proposed eight-hour bill, amendments to the industrial disputes and investigation act, semi-monthly payment of all wages by railroad companies, old-age pensions and pensions for widows and orphans in Canada.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific at its last meeting decided to close the branch at Port Townsend, as the shipping interest there does not warrant its continuance.

Local No. 228 of the Cigar Makers' Union last week donated \$25 to the press feeders on strike; voted to assess the members 25 cents each to raise a contribution for the Light and Power Council.



### THE FIRST LANDLORD. (American Economic League.)

Some forty-five centuries ago there lived not very far from the site of the present city of Cologne, Mr. William Stonehatchet, with his wife and three children. Around his cave lay the savage wilderness, peopled by savage beasts and scarcely less savage men, and stretching away almost unbroken to the Northern sea.

In front of Mr. Stonehatchet's cave there was a little natural clearing, and by this ran the waters of the Rhine.

Life was not easy in Mr. Stonehatchet's day. Man was almost at the start of his long march upward; armed with only the most primitive weapons—stone mallets and stone-headed spears—he had all he could do to hold his own with the wild things of the forest. He was a prey to cold in winter and to heat in summer. Nature to him was not a kindly mother, but a great, disturbing, awe-inspiring monster. He bowed to strange gods when the lightning gashed the great oak in the forest; he trembled when the thunder roared across the heavens. In every way his life was precarious. When game was plentiful, he fed abundantly; when it was scarce, he fed little or not at all.

Mr. Stonehatchet was an unusual man in his day and generation. He not only clothed himself and his family with furs, but he had saved enough skins to make his cave comfortable. At one place, toward the rear of the cave, the stone and earth that formed the roof was thin. In this he had knocked a hole that allowed the smoke to go out.

Mr. Stonehatchet, moreover, had discovered a curious grass down by the river, the seed of which was good to eat when roasted. One fall Mr. Stonehatchet happened to drop a lot of these seeds on some rough, open ground. The next year the grass—which we could call wheat today—grew up in larger quantity. From that day Mr. Stonehatchet became a farmer.

The world was beginning to take on rather a cheerful look to Mr. Stonehatchet and his family when one day another savage came along that way. This savage had occupied that same spot before Stonehatchet had come on the scene. He had stayed just long enough to put a few stones around the place and to scratch a rude drawing on one of them to show that the land about was his private property henceforth. He returned to find Stonehatchet in possession. Trespassing was something he could not stand for. He looked at Mr. Stonehatchet's comfortable furnishings, at the up-to-date tools, and the pile of grain in the corner. The trespasser was clearly getting a good living off of his land. He told Mr. Stonehatchet he could allow no squatting on his property. He must hand over all his furs as compensation for his unauthorized occupation and if he wanted to stay must hereafter pay half of his crop as rent. But Stonehatchet was an ignorant barbarian and could not see why he should grant such demands. He gruffly refused. The primitive landlord thereupon left but soon returned with two other naked men from the woods.

They fell upon Mr. Stonehatchet, beat him on the head with sticks and drove him and his family into the woods.

For a time the men lived in the cave and feasted on Mr. Stonehatchet's grain. Then the supply of grain ran out; rain fell, and the hole in the roof was closed. No more grain grew in the little open space by the river; the cave itself was littered up with cast-off bones and made filthy by the habits of savage men. Presently it became no longer a desirable dwelling place even for its rough masters.

And so in the course of time the naked men left the cave to hunt up Stonehatchet again who had settled in a new location and renewed their demands. Stonehatchet saw that it was useless

to resist and agreed to pay rent in order to be left alone.

For twenty-five centuries history as taught in conventional schools and colleges has insisted that civilization owes its existence to the practices of these naked robbers and that Stonehatchet would never have been anything else than a rude barbarian if he had not learned to recognize the right of landlordism. Even today there are professors of political economy, statesmen and editors who uphold this view. They say that the primitive landlord and his helpers were true progressives; that they were far-sighted enough to see that civilization could neither begin nor exist without landlordism and that Mr. Stonehatchet hadn't any business using the entire product of his labor for his own personal wants while there was a landlord about needing some one to support him, anyhow.

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He stands for

## Boss of the Road Overalls

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The first ship passes through the canal next month.  
Eighteen months until the Exposition opens.  
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United Home Builders offers you the opportunity.  
Already 567 men and women are co-partners in this company.  
They have established the business upon a sound, profitable, and rapidly growing basis.

Total assets, over \$211,000.00.  
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Profits shared through dividends paid every three months.  
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Be awake. Join a live, aggressive, money making organization.  
Investigate. Do it now.

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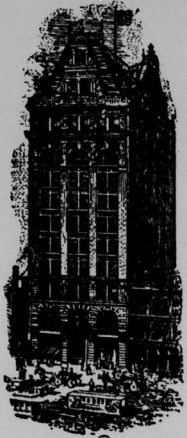
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C. B. Hobson, Cashier; A. E. Curtis, J. F. Mullen, Assistants.

This Bank does a savings business exclusively, and pays interest on all savings deposits. One dollar will open a savings account.

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The Best Faced Brick ?

Don't ask us—get a  
sample Vallejo Dry-press  
brick—then you'll know  
we do—

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**COAL TRAFFIC IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

In San Francisco, as in other cities of the Pacific Coast, the use of petroleum for generating steam by railroads and manufacturers has largely supplanted that of coal, which is at present confined almost entirely to the consumption for domestic purposes. The total quantity of coal consumed in San Francisco and the neighboring cities on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay in 1912, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, was apparently considerably less than 500,000 short tons. The three railroads entering California, the Southern Pacific, the Western Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, carried into the State in 1912 a total of 268,494 short tons, chiefly from New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Of that quantity, 45,184 tons went to San Francisco and 223,310 tons to other points in the State. The receipts by water at San Francisco amounted to 504,200 short tons, of which 136,741 short tons came from Eastern States, for use chiefly by the naval vessels of the United States in Pacific waters. The receipts by water in 1912 were 123,107 short tons less than in 1911, and this decrease was nearly altogether in the receipts from Australia and bore out the prediction, made in the Survey's report for 1911, that the quantity of coal shipped from that country in 1912 would not exceed 100,000 tons. Receipts of coal from Australia depend principally on the exports of wheat from California, the vessels carrying the wheat bringing the return cargoes of coal for ballast. Receipts of British Columbia coal decreased from 232,067 short tons in 1911 to 202,875 tons in 1912, and those from Washington fell off from 64,174 short tons to 55,808 tons. Those decreases were offset by an increase of nearly 47,000 short tons in the coal from Eastern States.

It is estimated that the total annual consumption of oil for fuel, including that used in the manufacture of gas, in California is between 50,000,000 and 55,000,000 barrels, equivalent to approximately 1,500,000 tons of coal, or about twice as much as the coal consumed within the State. The total consumption of coal in 1912, estimated from the rail and water receipts, was about 770,000 short tons.

**GIRL SCALPED IN FACTORY.**

One hundred girls in the factory of Cook & Cobb, at 212 Steuben street, Brooklyn, were panic stricken as they saw the long hair of Mary Heinz, 15, caught in the machinery and the girl slowly scalped. Despite her injuries, Mary, perhaps, was the coolest girl in the place during the accident and after it happened. Her chief concern seemed to be her beautiful hair. She implored Dr. Cohn of the Brooklyn Hospital to save it.

Mary had taken down her hair shortly before the factory whistle blew at 8 o'clock and was combing it. Behind her was a swiftly revolving vertical shaft. Some of the other girls say that a breeze through the open window blew a strand of the hair against the shaft.

The first the girl knew of her danger was when she was lifted from her feet by the whirling shaft. She was whirled around in this fashion several times before the cries of the other girls caused the engineer to stop the machinery. Mary did not faint from pain or the excitement from the thrilling experience.

The ambulance surgeon temporarily clamped the several arteries and hurried Mary to the hospital, where she was placed on the operating table, and with the greatest care the doctors replaced Mary's scalp.

The surgeons are sure that the girl's hair will be saved.

It is not the man who saves his best for some good occasion who counts for the most in the world, but the man who is doing his best all the time.—Willard B. Thorp.

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Mercantile Co.**

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**Wholesale**

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**Cheese**

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San Francisco, California



## LIMITING HOURS FOR WOMEN

[Notes on address delivered at annual meeting of the Consumers' League of New Jersey, Orange, February 28, by Dr. Julius Levy, of Newark, chairman Health Section, Public Welfare Committee of Essex County.]

In the discussion of the question of limiting the hours of women's work, there is only one side to the question. The convenience of an employer or of an industry is not the question. The willingness of the women employed to work long hours is not the question. The welfare of the commonwealth and the health of the race is the only side of the question to be considered. Australia's policy is the illustration of this: A new corporation must submit to the government a

schedule of the hours and wages under which its women employees are to work. If the hours are too long and the wages too low, the charter of incorporation is refused. One new industry maintained that they could not afford a schedule fairer than that to which the government objected; the government replied that in that case Australia could not afford to have that industry established, and the industry went elsewhere to exploit its women workers.

Infant mortality is generally recognized as a fair gauge of the social, economic and sanitary status of a community. In certain New Jersey cities the infant mortality is as high as anywhere in the world. This is true in just those cities

where women are most largely employed. The connection between women's work and infant mortality has been illustrated by two historical incidents. During the siege of Paris infant mortality was greatly reduced; simultaneously factory work was suspended. During the American Civil War ports were blockaded and cotton could not be exported, factory work was suspended in the cotton mill districts of England, and infant mortality went down; with the return of prosperity and work for the women, infant mortality returned to its usual higher rate.

Women's work affects the health of their children in three ways.

1. It lessens the vitality of the infant at birth. 2. It deprives the mother of the ability to nurse the child. 3. It deprives the child of its mother.

1. Statistics prove that in England the number of still-births, malformations and defectives is greater in mill towns than in other districts. And conditions which make a high death rate and a large number of still-births, etc., make for debility among those who survive.

Much is heard of conservation. We must conserve the people for whom we would conserve our natural resources.

Vitality of women and their offspring is lessened by poisons. Of twenty-two pregnant women working in lead, eleven or 50 per cent suffered abortions. The most universal poison is the toxin of fatigue, whose existence is illustrated by the experiment of transferring blood from a sweated dog to a quiet, perfectly rested dog, when the rested dog will at once show the symptoms of fatigue.

2. The disappearance of the nursing functions is much discussed, but it is not generally realized that this is met among working women as well as among society women. The nursing function is especially under the control of the nervous system, and excessive fatigue affecting as it does the condition of the nervous system directly prevents the ability of a mother to nurse her infant. This is the greatest factor in the health of infants. It has been said that ten bottle-fed babies die to one breast-fed baby.

In the course of evolution, nursing comes in with the higher forms of life in order to make the baby absolutely dependent on its mother for training. Nature is wiser than society which makes this impossible.

3. In Paterson 13 per cent of the working women are married women. For these the possibility of their infants being properly fed by the mother is absolutely shut off. Besides that, proper mothering is impossible. Infants thrive with their mothers better than they do in hospitals, nurses or what not, even where scientific care and cleanliness prevail. And in the homes of these working women it is evident that scientific care is impossible.

All these things make for disease, debility, poor nerves, impoverished blood and a worse moral and mental condition in those who survive. The long hours of women's work add to the defectives, the tubercular patients, the delinquents, the inmates of almshouses and penitentiaries for whom the State has later to provide.

In the indifference of people to this state of things, doctors have been as much at fault as any one else, for too often, in discussing infant mortality, they speak only of milk and diarrhoea and disregard the economic background which is the root of the problem.

Other countries are in advance of us in these matters. For example, nine countries forbid the employment of women in factories four weeks before and six weeks after childbirth.

Every child has a right to be well born.

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# Gasene Naphtha Soap

Hot or Cold Water

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Dishwashing    Laundry    General Work

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**PARCEL POST DON'TS.**

Do not seal the package, but wrap it and tie it securely.

Do not fail to write the name of the sender on the outside of every package.

Do not send books or other printed matter, for all printed matter still goes under third-class rates.

Do not fail to mark the package "Perishable," or "Fragile," if the contents are perishable or breakable.

Do not leave the package on a mail box or anywhere else except at the postoffice or other place specially designated.

Do not forget that an insurance stamp costing 10 cents, will insure the contents of the package up to \$50.

**WOMEN MARRIED TO ALIENS.**

A decision of much interest relative to the right of certain women to vote in California was recently rendered by the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Ethel C. Mackenzie of San Francisco.

In January last she applied for registration as a voter, but was refused on the ground that as she was married to a British subject she had forfeited her American citizenship.

There was no dispute over any question of fact. The plaintiff was born and always had lived in California. Four years ago she married Gordon Mackenzie, a resident of this State, but a subject of Great Britain who had never been naturalized.

The Supreme Court sustained the ruling of the Election Commissioners of San Francisco, barring the woman from the register. The Court's

decision was that she was subject to an Act of Congress of March 2, 1907 (34 U. S. Stat. 1228), which says:

"Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a Consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein."

The Court declared there was no escape from the conclusion that the plaintiff lost her American citizenship when she married Mackenzie, and that she then took the nationality of her husband.

But what about American women who married foreigners before that Act of 1907 was passed?

Can that Act be regarded as retroactive, so as to affect the political status in California of native born women, married prior thereto to aliens who have not been naturalized?

Unfortunately, the Supreme Court did not decide this question. In conclusion the decision says:

"We think it advisable to state here that the question of the effect of the marriage of a native female citizen to an alien, where such marriage had taken place before the passage of the Act of 1907 aforesaid, is a question not involved in the case. It is not therefore to be deemed as a decision upon the question whether the section of the Act of Congress above quoted was applicable to and operated upon citizens of the United States who were at that time married to alien husbands."

So, it would seem that the only way to settle this question is for some native American woman in California who may have married an alien prior to March 2, 1907, and for that reason solely is debarred from the franchise in this State by election officials, to apply to the Supreme Court of California for a writ of mandate to compel such officials to allow her to register and cast her ballot.

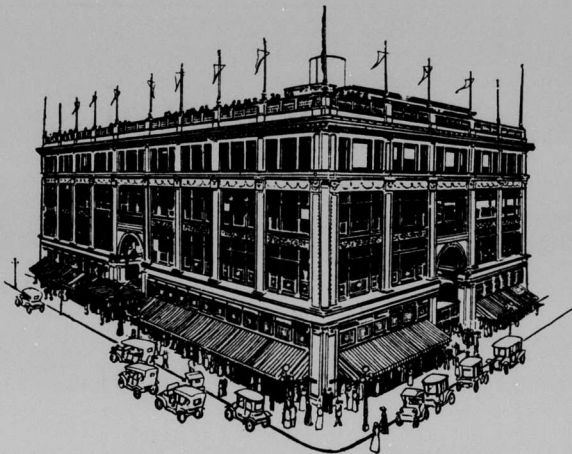
**AGE OF INVENTION COVERS ALL AGES.**

We boast of our progress and we call the twentieth century the age of inventions and electricity. But electricity derives its name from the Greek word for amber, electron, because Thales discovered, about 600 B. C., that amber, when rubbed, attracts light and dry bodies. All mechanical devices, such as the screw, lever, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, wheel and axle, were known to the ancients and used in everyday life. They were expert builders.

Twenty centuries before the birth of Watt, Hero of Alexandria described machines the motive power of which was steam. He also invented a double force pump, used as a fire engine, and anticipated the modern turbine wheel by a machine which he called neolpile. Ancient Egypt boasted "a nickel-in-the-slot" machine, while Layard, the traveler, found in the ruins of Nineveh what Sir David Brewster pronounced to be a magnifying glass; and more than 4000 years ago the Egyptians and Assyrians looked at the stars through a primitive telescope.

Something very similar to the telephone has been known in China for more than 1000 years, and natural gas, conveyed in bamboo tubes, was utilized there ages ago. One of the writers of the Celestial empire mentions boxes which repeated the sounds of people's voices—a machine similar to our phonograph.—New York "Press."

# Fall and Winter Apparel Needs



If bought at Capwell's will be satisfactory

Because—

The Quality will be there.

The Style will be there.

The Values will be there at the Lowest Prices.

Everything that is New in Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel, Men's Furnishings, Boys' Clothing, Girls' and Infants' Outfits.

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THE LACE HOUSE

## C. A. SMITH LUMBER COMPANY

SYNDICATE BUILDING  
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

WHOLESALE LUMBER



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## The Grocer

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The Best Coffee Served Here  
Good Things to Eat and Drink

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## Restaurant

H. O. DALBEY, Manager

*Open all Night*

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# Union Pacific

## Salt Co.

ESTABLISHED 1868

Merrimac Bldg., No. 10 East Street

San Francisco, Cal.

### EXPOSITION WORK PROGRESSING.

Charles Grafly of Philadelphia, one of the most distinguished of American sculptors, has been selected to model the statue of the "Pioneer Mother" which is to be the central exhibit of the Fine Arts Department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and which is, at the close of the Exposition, to be presented by the Pioneer Mother Monument Association of California to the City of San Francisco. It probably will be installed permanently in the Civic Center.

The selection of Mr. Grafly was made by the Monument Association after months of correspondence with many of the best known American sculptors, including Frederick MacMonnies, Daniel C. French, Edgar Walter, Paul Bartlett, Ralph Stackpole, Adolph A. Weiman, Herbert Adams, Hermon MacNeil and Douglas Tilden.

It was found by the Monument Association that the time available for the execution of the monument and its casting in bronze was so short that a number of the sculptors considered would be unable to complete so important a commission before the opening of the Exposition. The Association, therefore, considered itself fortunate in being able to induce Mr. Grafly to postpone other work upon which he is engaged in order to undertake this commission.

The plans of the Monument Association and of the sculptor are for a proper memorial to those men who, in the early days, endured both privation and hardship in reaching California and in the American settlement and civilization of the State.

Five thousand tuberous rooted begonias in their endless variety have been presented to the 1915 International Exposition by Sanders & Sons of St. Albans, England, who enjoy the honor of being special warrant nurseryman to the King of England. As soon as these flowers arrive they will be turned over to John McLaren, landscape engineer of the Exposition, who will have them planted as specified. The begonia bed will be a part of the wonderful horticultural garden that will fill three thousand feet of ground between the Horticultural Palace and Festival Hall.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition now has its own ferry slips, its own railroad tracks and its own wharves. The new freight ferry slip at the foot of Buchanan Street is now in operation and car floats and lighters are daily using the slip. The cars are now run ashore on the new standard gauge tracks of the Exposition's railroad system. This railroad system is being developed rapidly. The grading of the car yards, between the Palace of Machinery and the Laguna street entrance is being conducted with vigor by a large force of men and apparatus. There will be about a score of tracks in this yard, switching to the main track lines about the grounds.

The rolling stock of the Exposition railroad will be added to steadily henceforth, until a full complement of cars and engines is obtained, thus greatly expediting the work of construction.

The staff work on the Palace of Machinery is progressing rapidly, three of the columns and most of the cornices of the north end of the giant building being now in place.

# Odeon

Market and  
Eddy Streets

## Cafe

After the parade, come and see  
our Cabaret de Lux.

20 Star Entertainers will Delight You.  
Good Food, Well Served. Bring Your Friends.

# California

## Market

Pine to California

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny Sts.

## Better Fruits

The Kind that Satisfy  
Hotchkiss "Glass Jar"  
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## Central California Canneries

Packers and Distributors

No. 1 Drumm St. San Francisco

# The Lodge

Ocean Beach

GEORGE HART



## HIGH WAGES AND LOW PRICES

Many careless students of economic subjects are heard to say that as wages rise, prices must also rise, and, therefore, any improvement in the wages of laborers is bound to be offset by a higher cost of living. This is an utter fallacy. While it may be true that higher wages are, in fact, often accompanied by high prices, this is always due to monopoly in some form or other. There is no reason why we should not have high wages and low prices, and this demand for high wages and low prices is certain to be the slogan of the twentieth century.

Figure it out for yourself. A thousand men today can produce a hundred times as much wealth as a thousand men could produce a hundred years ago. Should not things then be cheaper, and if each man gets a fair share should not each one get a hundred times as much as he got a century ago? Wages then would be high and prices would be low—in other words, things would be easily obtained and the return for a day's labor would be large.

This is a natural and reasonable state of affairs. Why all the inventions and knowledge of the last hundred years unless living be made easier for all? It is a highly unnatural state of society that with all the tremendous wealth of the present era, poverty still exists and increases. The function of wealth is to abolish poverty and the delusion which so many people hug to themselves that poverty is an essential element of modern life is born too often of a reluctance to face a moral situation. As Maeterlinck says, "The one thing people will not do is to give up their privileges."

And these privileges may be summed up quite fully in the one word, monopoly; monopoly of trade, monopoly of money, monopoly of land. These monopolies are to some extent a heritage of the past, but they could not exist at all without the constant and zealous support of those who live in the present. So whenever it becomes evident to people that these monopolies are harmful they will no longer be supported and they will, therefore, cease.

Most fundamental of all monopolies is the monopoly of natural resources or the land monopoly, as the earlier economists put it—the monopoly of business sites, of farming land, of mines, of terminal facilities, of docks and wharves, of water power; in short, the monopoly of all those gifts of nature which it is the dream of the Guggenheims to possess in Alaska; which all the civilized world is striving to seize in China, in Africa and in South America; which long since passed into the hands of monopolists in Europe;

and which are fast disappearing from general possession in America.

Now, it must be apparent to the most shallow thinker that there is enough in the world for every one and that the monopoly by a few of the natural resources—of the earth itself which furnishes both standing room and sustenance—must deprive the many, not only of happiness and well being, but, finally, of life itself. It is this monopoly which causes low wages and high prices, a combination which creates the high cost of living. Abolish this monopoly and we shall be marching toward high wages and low prices and "well being for all."

The simplest method of reaching land monopoly is to exempt everything else from taxation. To tax a thing, if you tax it enough, is to destroy it. To free it from taxation is to encourage it. The banker understands this when he asks that money and credits be free from taxes. State banks have the right to issue paper money. Why do they not make this issue? Because such notes are taxed 10 per cent a year and that makes their issue unprofitable. Tax the thing you wish to destroy. Exempt the thing you wish to protect. Do you want factories in Seattle? Exempt them from taxation. Do you want a city of homes? Exempt buildings from taxation. Do you want these homes well furnished? Exempt personal property from taxation. Do you want to prevent land being held vacant for speculation? Tax it. Do you want the value created by the community in the land to belong to the city instead of to private individuals? Then tax it and let the revenue be used to relieve the city of all other taxes and to further reduce the cost of living by operating public utilities at cost and by multiplying industries through making land accessible to all.

Exempt improvements and personal property from taxation and bring down the high cost of living.

### APPOINTS UNION MAN.

Oscar F. Nelson, president of the International Federation of Postoffice Clerks, as well as vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has been appointed state factory inspector by Governor Dunne. Mr. Nelson assumed the office on August 1. As president of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks he succeeded in getting many adjustments favorable to the employees and secured legislation that has been of material benefit to the men who work in the postoffices throughout the country.

When men face a duty, not merely will that duty become at once less unpleasant to them, but life itself will immediately begin to gather interest; for in duty and in duty only does the individual begin to come into real contact with life; therein only can he see what life is and grow glad, there's gleam enough to keep you glad.—Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock.

## Ask for Johansen Bros. Union Made Shoes

For Ladies and Children

Johansen Bros. Shoe Company  
420 Market Street

Factory, - - - St. Louis

## Hunt's Bonded

WM. HUNT

Third and Townsend Streets

## CREDIT!

\$3.50 A WEEK

Furnishes 4 Rooms Complete  
including Floor Covering  
Parlor :: Bed Room :: Kitchen  
Dining Room

ALL FOR \$250

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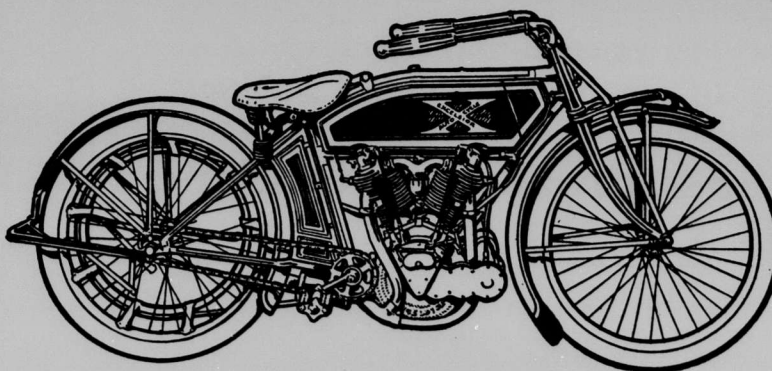
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### FOES OF GENIUS.

If such a law as that recently passed in Wisconsin forbidding the marriage of diseased persons and compelling the sterilization of defectives had always been enforced, three-fourths of the world's greatest geniuses would never have been born.

This was the opinion expressed by Dr. Paul S. Hunter, secretary of the Colorado State Board of Health, as an answer to the statement of Surgeon General Blue, in which the surgeon declared that this country must stem the propagation of defectives and that the Wisconsin law is the correct answer. Dr. Hunter declares that love will laugh at laws just as he has laughed at locksmiths. Following is Dr. Hunter's statement:

Theoretically I am heartily in favor of prohibiting the marriage of all men and women who cannot show a clean bill of health, but it does not work out in practice. The strongest parents bring forth puny children; the most moral produce immoral offspring. The old joke about the "minister's son" is founded on history.

On the other hand, many of the weakest fathers and mothers, while transferring their weaknesses such as drunkenness, insanity, perversion and all the traits Surgeon General Blue says would be eliminated by law, also pass on the "divine spark" that has lighted the path of progress since time began.

In fact, genius, nine times out of ten is very closely allied with ill health, criminality, insanity or drunkenness. There are very few of our greatest poets, musicians, painters, authors and other artists who are not afflicted with some weakness which was inherited from the parents.

Wagner, Dean Swift and Charles Lamb were insane; Keats and Robert Louis Stevenson died of inherited tuberculosis; Coleridge and De Quincy were opium fiends; Pope was a dwarf and Herbert Spencer was an invalid; Edgar Allen Poe was mentally unbalanced and an inveterate user of drugs and drink; Goldsmith was called "the inspired idiot"; Rousseau and Oscar Wilde were moral and mental perverts of the lowest order. Shakespeare was highly immoral in that he had an illegitimate daughter. It is hardly necessary to refer to Byron and Robert Burns, for their drunkenness and the open immorality of Byron are too well known.

It is true that all these ills come down through heredity, but along with them come that thing

which has compelled every advancement in the world of literature, art, science and invention. The question of why great talent seldom accompanies physical health has never been answered.

The present agitation over eugenics is not new. It began in Sparta before the time of Christ, when, in order to attain physical perfection as a race, all cripples or weak or deformed babies were exposed on the mountain tops to die or receive strength from the gods. None but the strongest were allowed to marry. This system produced the greatest physical giants of history, the most perfect animals of all time, but mentally the race became dwarfed; their brains went to seed. They produced no really great men, and distinguished themselves only in war and feats of strength.

If the plans of the eugenics enthusiasts were carried out in the one matter of prohibiting marriage of persons who drink, 60 per cent of the American people would be old maids and bachelors. It is evident from this how long it will be before such a law becomes general.

And if the nation does get a law compelling every man and woman to produce a physician's certificate, it will not accomplish the desired results, for doctors' certificates are cheap these days. Any couple intent upon getting married could get fifty certificates in a day despite their state of health, if they had the price.

Only by training young men into a full and complete knowledge of the sin committed against the next generation by marrying diseased persons can the race be strengthened. Laws contrary to the fundamental instincts always have been violated and always will be. The instinct to have strong, healthy children must be cultivated. Marriage will then occur only between men and women capable of becoming parents of the right kind of children.

### OPENING LOWER CALIFORNIA.

There is little likelihood that the British syndicate having the enterprise in view will invest capital in the proposed Sonora-Lower California railroad until Mexico shall have become thoroughly pacified. It is worthy of note, however, that the long and narrow peninsula stretching for 750 miles south to the southeast of the American California, neglected by the explorer, prospector and settler for centuries and brought into prominence at length through Japanese aspiration to a naval base on this continent, is coming to be regarded generally with increasing interest. As reported in our despatches, the railroad project contemplates the construction of a line from Magdalena, in north central Sonora, to Ensenada, in Lower California. The Southern Pacific railroad has connection with the former point, and 450 miles of trackage would take the proposed line westward, around the gulf of California and down the peninsula to Ensenada. This is properly Ensenada de Todos Santos, in the northwestern part of the territory and not far from the frontier of the United States.

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### AMERICA'S ARMY OF MUSICIANS.

In a recent address of music teachers John C. Freund, as cited by "Musical America," gives figures to show that Americans are a music-loving people, if their expenditure of dollars is any gauge. These figures were obtained after 40 years' intimate acquaintance as editor of musical papers, by careful computation and with assistance from the census bureau in Washington.

This country spent annually for music three times as much as was spent on the army and navy, nearly three times as much as the postal receipts, within 20 per cent of the hay crop, which is the biggest crop in the country, and within 15 per cent of the cotton crop, which is the next largest crop. It meant also that there was spent for music four times as much as the value of all the agricultural implements in the country, three times as much as the value of all the poultry raised in a year, and 33 per cent more than the entire output of the woolen industries.

Mr. Freund said that a significant feature of the figures was that while a large amount in itself was spent for opera and concerts, especially of foreign artists, the amount was insignificant compared with what was spent for tuition, pianos, and talking machines, which virtually meant "music in the home."

He further pointed out that in this country, while we spend three times as much for music as we do for the army and navy, in Germany, which is considered the most music loving nation on earth, they spend ten times as much on the army and navy as they do on music.

### YOSEMITE—A REMINISCENCE.

Springing a hundred feet above the lesser trees there rose close beside me a young fir. It might have been 50 or 60 years old, and it was at the very crisis of its youthful beauty. It seemed as if it could not yesterday have been so transcendent, nor could such perfection last until tomorrow, but that I had chanced upon it at the culminating moment of its life, as at the blossoming of some glorious orchid. . . . It stood divinely beautiful, shimmering in the midst of transparent silver just tinged with ethereal green. I watched it with delight; and as the sun declined, his serene rays enveloped the tree in a baptism of light, revealing new mazes and mysteries of loveliness. . . .

Once before, years ago, in a high and lonely spot near the southern end of the high Sierra, I came upon a great company of white gleaming lilies. There were hundreds, perhaps thousands of them; and every one of the shining host, as it seemed, was endowed with the same unearthly perfectness as my silver fir. I remember that I stopped and half drew back with the same abashed feeling of having unwittingly strayed into a place where some heavenly work or play had been performing, but had ceased at my entrance. There was not a movement, nor a sound—it seemed as if the pure creatures waited for my withdrawal. Even the sunshine seemed to pause on the multitude of white flower-faces that were turned toward me. When I think of it now, I can feel again the listening silence.—J. Smeaton Chase, in "Yosemite Trails."

### ORIGIN OF WORDS.

"Dandelion" is dent de lion (the lion's tooth). Madam is "my lady," and Sir has been extracted from the Latin "senior" through the French.

"Biscuit" comes from the Latin bis coctus (twice cooked), and a "verdict" is simply a vere dictum (true saying).

The courage to be just; the courage to be honest; the courage to resist temptation; the courage to do one's duty; this is the moral courage that characterizes the highest order of manhood and womanhood—it is the courage without which no great, permanent success in life is achieved.—Samuel Smiles.

### A NATURE WORD PICTURE.

Across the quiet, maple-shaded road, the upland road far from the highways that hum with flying motors, stretches far and wide the beautiful field. Here, where men work with nature for her largess, they call it, prettily, the "Great Mowing." Its acres of softly rolling surface are bordered here by a double row of great maples, there hedged by thickets of flowering elder. The deep rose of feathery redtop, the silver of the graygreen catkins, the clear flashing emerald of the flags in the moist hollows! This color play, lovely, glorious, in the golden light of midday. In the misty dawn, in the slow-fading afterglow of sunset, and in the soft dusk, heavenly cool in the prevision of night that steals down from the dark pines on the western hill, there is another beauty. In the full pink marvelous light of one lingering sunset, a wandering deer leaped unafraid through the still grasses in the hush of the blowing moment, and in the sheltering thicket disappeared. Over the darkening hills into a silver sky comes, in its time, the rounded pale moon, turning to gold as it sails up the deepening sky. The grasses of the field bend again in its mystic cold light, as the little soft winds of night come astir.—Hartford "Times."

Tennyson said: "The longer I live the more I value kindness and simplicity among the sons and daughters of men."

A courtly bow or gait or dress are no part of good manners; and therefore every man of good understanding is capable of being well-bred upon any occasion.—Swift.

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# Trouble and the Remedy



We have received from a subscriber the following editorial taken from the Montgomery, Ala., "Journal," with a request that we publish:

The unrest and discontent of the masses is not local, nor due to local conditions, but are general throughout the civilized world, and the causes are the same and are just as widespread.

What are these causes that have led to this discontent, this unrest, this demand for a change of economic conditions?

That is the problem. It is being discussed by learned men, by students of economic conditions, by students of government, by those seeking the betterments of mankind, as well as better government everywhere.

The "Journal" today publishes a thoughtful communication from Judge Asa E. Stratton, who seeks to show that our publicists and economists in this and other civilized countries, who are suggesting remedies of reform, to change conditions, to bring about a more hopeful and encouraging outlook, less discontent and less strife and turmoil among the masses, are at sea, floundering about, without rudder or compass, knowing not what they do.

"The cause of the trouble," says Judge Stratton, is the same in all civilized countries. It is the unequal distribution of the annual wealth produced by the combined action of capital and labor."

Labor, our correspondent contends, is not getting its just and equitable proportion of the product of labor. He proves his facts by the census figures. He goes back to 1850 to show that the laborer has been gradually receiving less and less all these intervening years while wealth has been rapidly increasing.

The census figures of 1850 show that labor was then receiving as its distributive share of the annual total of the wealth produced 23.21 per cent. and capital received 76.79 per cent. In 1910, labor received 16.57 per cent., while capital received 83.43 per cent.

During all these years the productive capacity of labor has been gradually increasing, until labor now produces \$3125 per capita against \$1064 per capita in 1850, which is more than three hundred per cent. increase in sixty-three years.

It will be seen that labor got nearly one-fourth of the wealth produced in this country in 1850 and capital something more than four-fifths. The distinguished writer, in describing present conditions, truly says:

"Social and civil righteousness have been forgotten amid the commercialism and greed which unfortunately characterizes this age, illustrating the fact that the love of money is the root of all evil." How much truth there is in this need not be asked, nor will the statement be challenged.

Then the question naturally arises, what is the remedy? In this our correspondent, Judge Stratton, does not go into details, but points the way. Limit the earnings of capital, and, he con-

tends, and very properly so, that this will not interfere with the rights of property and is in accord with a policy of this and every civilized country for over a thousand years, when laws against usury were first proclaimed. "This truth is found in the fact that among the earliest legislation of the human race are found usury laws," says Judge Stratton. "In the early civilization and progress of man it was found necessary for the general good to limit the rate of interest, which is the compensation paid for the use of money loaned. These laws have been uniformly sustained by all subsequent ages; and are now found on the statute books of all the great nations of the earth." The writer then contends that there is no difference in principle between limiting and regulating interest, the price or compensation for the use of money loaned, limiting and regulating the profits in invested capital.

"The pressing problem of today is the readjustment of the relations of wages and profits and this must be upon the basis of a more equitable division of the wealth annually produced by the combined efforts of capital and labor."

We can but regard as most timely this contribution to the discussion of the subject of improved economic conditions, which are the direct causes of the present unrest and discontent the world over. In this connection we call attention to the fact that only a few days ago there came under our observation a remarkable statement as to the earning of a leading industrial enterprise, the Calumet and Hecla property, in Michigan—the scene of the most recent bloody labor disturbance. It is asserted that this is the richest metal producing mine in the world; but there are others. It has assets of nearly \$9,000,000 with a capitalization of only \$2,500,000. The shares have a par value of \$25, but the original investors had to pay only \$12 a share. The stock is quoted in the market now at more than \$400 a share and there have been times when the price was more than twice that.

According to the "Copper Handbook," the company paid \$5,000,000 in dividends in 1905, just twice its capitalization. The dividends were \$7,000,000 in 1906, \$2,900,000 in 1910. Up to the end of 1910, the company had disbursed \$112,500,000, or \$1,125 per share, since its organization.

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Who will contend that labor in that mine is getting its full and equitable share of the profits

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## G. FLAMM

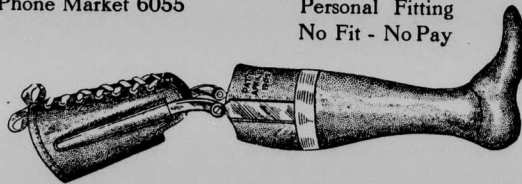
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of the combined efforts of labor and capital? Would there be any strike there for higher wages, for fairer treatment, if they were?

Then, in limiting the earnings of capital invested in industrial enterprises, there are many questions to be determined.

First—What should those risking their capital in industrial and other enterprises be allowed to receive as interest on their capital so invested?

Second—If, say, ten per cent. over and above their expenses, including the depreciation in the value of their plant by reason of wear and tear of the machinery, by probable losses by damage suits and by fire or in other ways, and for making improvements, how should the surplus be divided between the employees?

These questions will naturally be asked. But they are matters of detail, which we need not discuss here.

But here are some of the benefits to be derived by such a distribution of profits over and above what would be a reasonable interest on the capital invested.

If the employees were thus given an interest in the profits of the capital invested by his employer, would not this fact do away with strikes?

Would the laborer have any motive for a strike if he were, along with his employer, enjoying, or allowed to enjoy, a fair share of the profits of his labor?

Would he not seek rather to make the enterprise in which his employer had his capital invested, become more and more profitable, declare larger and more frequent dividends?

Would he not feel a personal interest and pride in the success of the enterprise, instead of feeling that the owner was an enemy, plotting all the time to secure his labor for the least possible without giving him an adequate return?

And, again, trusts would no longer be necessary, and thus two menaces, strikes and trusts, in the economic world would be in the past, there no longer being any necessity for their existence; labor would become happy and contented; invested capital would be made to feel secure; new conditions would have arisen that would make possible the greatest achievements ever known in the industrial world, and it would mark a new era of good feeling between labor and capital—an era arising from an honesty and a democracy among men; a spirit of fairness and justice, creditable alike to American manhood and American history, where every man is supposed to be free and equal, thus placing our government and our people ahead of all other people and all other governments in recognizing and meeting the economic demands of advancing civilization.

Hope took the hedge in a single leap; fear went a mile around and found bad going.—  
"Life."

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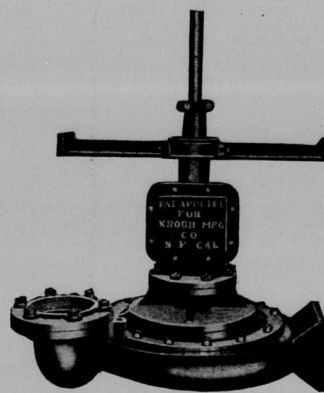
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**WHAT CHRIST'S RESURRECTION MEANS.**

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The resurrection of Christ is the fundamental doctrine of the Christian Church. It is also the most genuinely attested fact in Christian history. As a noted scholar once said: "There is more evidence to prove that Jesus Christ arose from the dead, than that Julius Caesar ever lived."

The observance of every Sabbath day is a world-wide acknowledgment of the resurrection of Christ. It was because Christ arose on the first day of the week that the early Christians changed the observance of the "Sabbath" from the Jewish "Saturday" to the Christian "Sunday" or "Lord's Day"—so powerful was the impression of His resurrection upon the minds of these sturdy workmen and their hard-headed, but previously disbelieving, associates. "Not until I put my finger into the prints of the nails in his hands, and not until I thrust my hand into the spear-thrust in his side, will I believe," said doubting Thomas, when they told him of the appearance, after death, of Christ. These men did not want to believe. They had given up all hope of the coming again of Christ. They thought that His mission had been a failure, and they had returned to their former occupations, because hope had left them. But when the news of the resurrection reached them, and when, later,

they saw Christ with their own eyes, they became the boldest men of their day. So bold, indeed, that probably every one of them suffered a martyr's death—these men who formerly doubted and denied their Christ.

Remembered, then, was the prophecy which He Himself had made, that three days after His death, He would come back to life. This made His resurrection all the more remarkable.

Just a concluding, and a very natural suggestion. If Christ's prophecy came true—and it did—He must have been divine. If divine, He must have told the truth concerning everything He spoke about. Whatever He said concerning His relationship to men must therefore be of intense interest. What did He say about sin and salvation, about present duties and future retribution, about our personal relationship to Himself? I wonder if it wouldn't be worth while looking it up, in His own sermons, as they are given to us in the gospels?

No civilizing movement was ever brought to fruition save in the face of the indifference or opposition of the majority.—John Galsworthy.

I have no desire to derogate from the honor paid to great men, but I say, Let them not rise by the depression of the multitude.—Channing.

**NAMED FROM THEIR COUNTRY.**

Some one has written to the New York "Sun" asking why Americans—that is citizens of the United States—arrogate to themselves the name Americans, when there are so many other people who have the right to the name. Another American reader replies that the American gets his name from the name of his country, which is "The United States of America." A citizen of the United States of Mexico is a Mexican, the citizen of the United States of Brazil is a Brazilian, of the United States of Colombia a Colombian, etc. It would seem as if the name American is more distinctive than United Statesian, or Stateser would be, for there might some day be more United States of something than there are countries on the two American continents. In that the founders of the American republic took the name, and in that historically the name American has indicated a citizen of the United States of America, it would be as difficult to try to change it as to call only American Indians Americans.

**PERCENTAGE OF ORGANIZED WORKERS.**

The Australian Labor Department has made an attempt to discover the number of trade unionists per thousand inhabitants in the different countries. According to their statement there are 97 per thousand in Australia, 66 in England, 58 in Germany, 57 in New Zealand, 46 in Denmark, 34 in Switzerland, 28 in Holland, 27 in France, 25 in the United States, 22 in Norway, 21 in Sweden, 20 in Italy, 18 in Canada, 17 in Austria, 12 in Belgium, 8 in Turkey, 7 in Bulgaria and Finland, 6 in Hungary, 4 in Spain, in Bosnia-Croatia and Serbia and in Roumania, 1. These figures cannot claim to be correct and are, in addition to this unsuitable for comparative purposes as same do not include the number of those persons eligible for organization, or at least those industrially employed. In the case of many of the countries mentioned, such particulars are impossible.

**PENNELL'S VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

This is how Joseph Pennell saw San Francisco, as he tells the readers of the New York "Times": There was a city finer than Tangier—but just like it in effect; a city higher than Siena—but just like it—the sweep of its mountainous streets—only a million times more impressive; and like Siena, even to the great crowning mass on its highest hill. But unlike poor Boston, it did not vaguely remind one of something else; it was more imposing, more inspiring, more amazing than any of the things it reminded me of and all the work of the last six years. In San Francisco the people unconsciously have made a great pictorial, paintable city of their own, something utterly different from New York, Philadelphia, Washington—something equally impressive; and, though they know everything else under the sun, they do not know that. They never stop telling you how much finer it was "before the fire." I know it is finer now, only they do not see it. And when I showed them how fine it was they said I exaggerated.

The career of the farmer must be dignified and the well-being of his family conserved; the farmer's standards of living, of intelligence and of happiness must be raised to those of other callings. The city has ignored the country. Now the time has come for the strengthening of the nation as a whole.—David Franklin Houston.

As you think today, so will you be tomorrow. Thoughts are but seeds. Think mean thoughts today, you will be a mean soul tomorrow. Think great thoughts and loving—you cannot but grow great. They mold your face and make your character; yea, they will become your real self.—British Women's Association Year Book.

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# ORGANIZATION AND ORDER

By Joseph E. Cohen.



The idea used to prevail, and in a measure still does, that the upper class is too sodden with wealth and luxurious fare to be appealed to to change our social conditions; that the lower class is incapable of meeting the situation, and that the only class with fighting spirit and the intellectual equipment needed for a great social task is the middle class.

And even after the modern Socialists sounded their message of independent working class action, the habit of leaning upon the middle class is so strong that people who call themselves reformers and Socialists look for "a middle ground" from which to see things in their right light.

Such middle ground is only a figure of speech. There is no neutral zone between the working class and the capitalist class. Any compromise of working class ideals with capitalism is a continuance of capitalism, is part of the evolution to Socialism, not the end of that evolution.

We can, consequently, tell the progress made by the working class at such a place and such a time by the degree of its organization, by the clearness of its expression in its platforms and propaganda effort, and by the unity with which the body of members move forward.

There is no middle ground between Anarchism and Socialism, "anarchistic Socialists," "revolutionary Socialists," "industrial Socialists" and "Syndicalists" to the contrary notwithstanding. A compromise between Anarchism and Socialism, as expressed in the advocacy of sabotage, theft, violence, crime and direct action, as means of working class freedom, are compromises with capitalism, and must be passed in Socialist progress.

More than that, and this is the inherent weakness of Anarchism, we cannot have Socialism with undisciplined organization—working at cross purposes by groups, by minorities, by leaders, with the rank and file tagging behind in pursuit of a will-o'-the-wisp called a "social myth," by individuals who consider themselves superior to the organization.

The only Socialism there is, for those of us in the Socialist party, is the Socialism of the Socialist party. Anything else is of debatable moment and, when opposite to the ideas of the party, anti-socialistic.

People who imagine that there will be a development from Socialism into Anarchism are reversing the process. This, despite the fact that the Anarchist tries to gloss over a scientific proof of the contradiction by attempting to attach Anarchism to social order.

Anarchism and social order are exactly opposite.

Evolution is a gathering of similar strands of activity so as to separate what seems to be alike into many groups. This development is ever growing, so that we speak of life as changing from the simple to the complex.

For each individual or even group to do as it pleases, without reference to others, is to give us that very "unrestricted freedom and competition" which is the dream of the individualist, a mirage of capitalism, and the nightmare of the scientist and the man of progress.

In the good old days when everybody thought everybody else's thoughts, when our old school democratic friend Bryan would not have been troubled with the necessity of accepting \$40,000

a year for delivering lectures to stimulate different ideas. He would hardly have had a few extra coconuts for his lunch.

It is only as we separate into groups, and especially only as we separate into two economic classes, that the working people develop their own class viewpoint, and that possibility of solidarity on a general, common purpose that makes their freedom possible.

Anarchism and working class progress are therefore no kin. The workers forge ahead just to the extent that they cement their interests together and do not allow imaginary or secondary differences to divide them.

Development in mass action carries with it the certainty of development to independent political action, political democracy as the vital breath of the new society.

## WOMEN AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

Among the numerous exceptional laws which exist in South Africa against the colored population is one which is particularly detested. It is the law according to which all colored and native-born females in the Orange Free State are obliged always to carry a pass with them. Under this law innumerable women and girls have been arrested and punished, and, so the local press asserts, also taken advantage of by the officials. In numerous places women have held mass meetings which have been full to overflowing and it has been decided to offer passive resistance in order to put an end to the present intolerable state of affairs. They will, one and all, refuse to carry the pass.

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### THE GREAT STRIKE ON THE RAND.

Below is reproduced an article received from a correspondent in Johannesburg. Same should be of great interest at the present moment when our ears are still tingling with the news of the sanguinary actions instigated by a panic stricken Governor General and gloried in by callous capitalists, who not content with bleeding the men who brought them gold, must needs give them "lead" that they might be still further bled. The Pretoria "News" advised the use of the "last argument" at the very outset; what a one-sided typically capitalistic argument it was and how damnably distinctly it was expressed. The Government's support of the "randlords" cannot be doubted, as strike-breakers were brought up from Kimberley in kaffer trucks hidden beneath tarpaulins.

Katherine Wyburgh, editor "The Worker," Johannesburg, writes as follows:

"The strike originated in the attempt of the management of the Kleinfontein Company to impose longer times of work on five underground mechanics. The matter was taken up by the trade unions, but negotiations failed owing to the refusal of the mine-owners to negotiate with, or recognize trade unions. The mine owners subsequently issued the terms upon which the strikers might be reinstated. Upon this being refused by the men, the strike became general, involving not only miners, but all trade unions, large masses of non-union men and a large proportion of railway employees in the Transvaal. The real origin of the strike is the deep seated and widespread discontent of all the workers with the capitalistic regime, in which the Botha Government and the Mining Houses joined in mutual support against the workers. An outstanding feature of the struggle has been the co-operation of the English and Dutch workers. Principal grievances are: 1. The terrible mortality in the mines. 2. The constant attempts to cut prices. 3. The refusal of the minimum wages. 4. The refusal to recognize trade unions. 5. The piece-work system. 6. The existence of a one-sided and unworkable industrial disputes act. 7. The insecurity of employment. 8. The continual failure to obtain redress by constitutional means. For instance, last year the miners formulated many grievances, submitted them to arbitration according to law and won every important point. But the mine-owners ignored the findings of the Arbitration Board. Reuter's Agency and the bulk of the newspapers of the South African Union are practically in the use of the mine magnates. Legislative proposals of the Labor Party in Parliament have been consistently flouted by the other two parties, and the representatives of the workers have been treated with contempt. In consequence a sense of intolerable grievance has arisen and constitutional means having failed, a general strike remained the only alternative weapon. The loss of life was occasioned by the Government prohibiting the workers' demonstrations at the last moment on the Friday afternoon and the unnecessary charging of the crowd by mounted police and dragoons with drawn swords. The whole population became deeply incensed and the more violent spirits got out of control, burnt the 'Star' newspaper's offices and the Johannesburg railway station and broke into gunsmiths' shops on Friday night.

"On Saturday, a further huge crowd to vindicate the right of free speech assembled. A demonstration was made against the Rand Club, some stone throwing was indulged in by not more than twenty-five people. The rest of the immense crowd, of some 20,000 persons or more, were perfectly orderly. The military were called in, took up skirmishing order in the principal streets and fired volleys for two hours at intervals into the crowd and the general public and aimed to kill. With above exceptions, the crowd was absolutely orderly, standing up unarmed to be shot

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at. Civilians from the Rand Club fired into the unarmed crowd in the streets. The casualty list is a very long one, including women and children. Practically a massacre. The result of negotiations between the Government and the strikers, at a meeting hastily summoned at the Carlton Hotel, was that the firing ceased at 4:30 p. m. on Saturday. Terms were: Reinstatement of all strikers, no victimization, workers at liberty to lay their grievances before the Government. The latter clause being too indefinitely worded, great dissatisfaction prevailed among the body of workers who considered that they had been 'spoofed'; further assurances from the Government were obtained and all strikers agreed to return to work.

"Everything will depend upon how the terms will be translated into the remedying of the concrete grievances. There is no confidence in Botha or Smuts who are believed to be 'in with' the mine magnates. If no substantial redress be granted outbreak is only a matter of time and at the moment of writing the position the railway workers have taken up is very critical and causing great anxiety. Their demands are also being formulated and will be put forward with those of the Federation of Trade Unions, with whom they cannot affiliate as the law stands.

"The funeral of sixteen of the victims of the volley firing took place on the 7th. Most impressive scenes were witnessed by a vast concourse of orderly people. Commercial houses which all closed out of respect, and displayed mourning draperies, mixed with labor colors and many exhibiting printed notices of sympathy and regret. The feeling in mining and financial circles is truculent and bloodthirsty, elsewhere the deepest indignation prevails. Insistent and widespread demands are formulated for a thorough and searching inquiry into the conduct of the authorities, who authorized such provocative measures as the use of the military and the consequent volley firing without any justifiable reason or excuse."

**WHERE SHIRTS GROW ON TREES.**

"Shirts grow on trees where I came from," said the old sailor.

"How so, shipmate?" a pale clerk asked.

The sailor emptied his glass and wiped his mouth with the back of his hand.

"I'm a-speakin'," he said, "of the South Seas. You know them islands over there?"

"Sure," said the clerk.

"Well, that's where I mean that shirts grow on trees. There's a kind of a willow tree on them islands with a soft, flexible bark. A native selects a tree with a trunk that's just a little bigger round than he is. He makes a ring with his knife round the trunk through the bark, and he makes another ring four feet below. Then with a slit of the knife he draws the bark off, the same as a boy does in making a willow whistle, and he's got a fine, durable shirt. All he needs to do is to dry it out, make two holes for the arms, and put a lacin' in the back to draw it together.

"In the spring of the year the shirts are gathered. Men and women both go out at that time to look for trees that fit them. These bark shirts are treated so as to be soft and flexible. They don't look bad at all for shirts that grow on trees."

Patriotism is an ancient virtue that flourished long before others which perhaps make in the long run more for human welfare, but are less acclaimed of song and story. Patriotism of a high order or course regards the good of others, especially of others in a body of impersonal humanity, above one's own. But such brotherly love and humanity must logically merge very soon into love of all, including those beyond the bounds of the national unit.—Mary Stanhope.

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**PARISH PRIEST AS MAYOR.**

Father Dunigan is the only Catholic priest mayor in America, perhaps in the world, says the "American Magazine."

He is the executive of Lapeer, Mich., a city that is overwhelmingly Protestant, whose Catholic population is but 3 per cent of the town's 4000 inhabitants.

He was elected over the most efficient official the city had ever had in its history. Of the 721 votes cast at the election, only 31 were Catholic.

His election was due solely to the personality and character of the man; to his labors as a citizen for the common good of the community.

His people have given him the title, "Believer in Men," and it is an apt one. He is often heard to say, "Treat the other fellow as if he had a soul; he has, you know."

He is often seen in a quiet business suit as in a Roman collar. "The other collar sometimes scares 'em off," he explains.

You are as apt to see him in a foundry as in his home; in the railroad yards as on the street; in the factories or on the country roads as in his church; meeting men, talking to them and understanding them; encouraging, advising and helping them in their ambitions or troubles.

The winter last year was a very severe one in this locality. Yet Father Dunigan was on the lonely, frozen roads, visiting the sick, assisting the needy, for 26 of the 31 long nights during the month of January.

He takes no thought of his own personal comfort; his concern is only for his people, and every soul that resides within the boundaries of his parish is one of his people.

Protestant or Catholic, Christian or atheist, all are human, and this man loves humanity in the true sense of the word.

Father Dunigan is the founder of the present commercial club of the city; is chairman of its

executive committee, and perhaps its most active worker.

No man in the history of Lapeer has been more interested in its advancement, commercially, socially and religiously, or has expended more time, labor, energy and money to accomplish this endeavor than he. His unflagging interest in his town and his people has endeared him to all. He is the first citizen of his city.

**LABOR AND THE RAND.**

The conditions at present existing on the Rand are very similar to those waves of social unrest which seem today to be breaking all the time on the shores of every civilized country. It is impossible to dismiss these evidences of the most widespread dissatisfaction with prevailing circumstances as the work of paid agitators. The paid agitator undoubtedly exists, but his influence, even in labor circles, is by no means stupendous. Experience in the United Kingdom has shown that the officials of the trade unions are amongst the most conservative of their class. The men to whom it falls to produce strike pay and the various benefits, regard the shrinkage of the funds committed to their charge with frank uneasiness. It is the irresponsible boys who constitute the real element of danger.

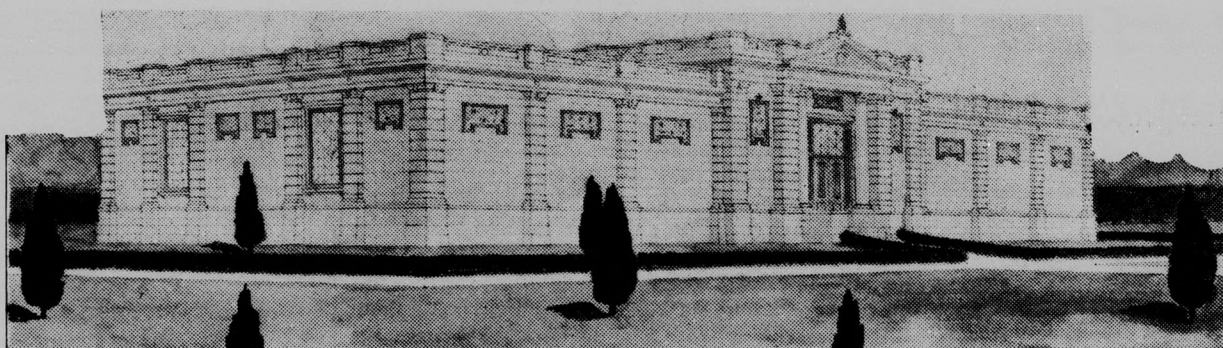
A famous English bishop, listening at a dinner party to the dogmatism of twenty summers, intervened at the psychological moment with the half caustic, half humorous warning, "Remember that we may all be mistaken, even the youngest of us." The caution is capable of a wise amplification. Unrest caused by a mere selfish desire to possess something, the right to which has never been earned, is the result of an ignorance of economists and equity which is all the more profound because it is based on a superficial knowledge of deep political and social questions. But unrest stimulated by a healthy desire to burst the

bonds of ignorance and poverty is a sign of distinct social progress.

The term Demos has been used too freely with a scant perception of the unities. It has come to be confined by the political hack to the mob, rather than to the electorate. Demos the king is not the hooligan of Johannesburg, but rather the embodiment of that great saying of perhaps the greatest of the world's citizens, "Government of the people, for the people, by the people." The exact rights of a specific struggle may be hard to discern. But it is certain that no form of government which does not recognize in principle the simple altruism of the famous epigram, "the greatest good for the greatest number," can be said to be founded on a rock. It was something more than sentiment which prompted the famous passage in the speech which practically closed Peel's career, when he said that the food of the people would in future taste to them "the sweeter because it was no longer leavened with a sense of injustice."—"Christian Science Monitor."

**THELAN AS ARBITER.**

All three interests, people, railroad and employees, concerned in industrial disputes, will be represented on the new arbitration board that is to settle the question as to what constitutes electric street car service on the lines of the Southern Pacific Company. On behalf of the people, Max Thelan of the California State Railroad Commission, will be a member. Representing the employees will be M. E. Montgomery, assistant chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. W. R. Scott, General Manager of the Southern Pacific Company, will attend on behalf of the railroad. Under the agreement which settled the threatened strike of trainmen, the status of street car service was to be submitted to a board of arbitration, one member to be chosen by each side and the third by Commissioner Hangar. Hangar today named Thelan.

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ate sum that is obtained in a private vault or mausoleum costing thousands of dollars. By providing yourself with one or more of these crypts in this Mausoleum, you have left to yourself, or your friends or relatives, no work or trouble. The house is ready, it is pleasant, it is well furnished, it is a fitting place to sleep. The Mausoleum is a monument, which for dignity, durability and magnificence, is unsurpassed. The "Modern Way" is the most economical, most respectful. It contributes to the peace of mind of those living.

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## EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION

By Norman Duxbury.

History is a series of revolutions; society is constantly evolving onwards; great souls—the world movers—are ever striving. When these strivings gather force and numbers there is a revolution, a readjustment, and there succeeds a higher stage befitting the awakened conscience and intelligence of the people.

The growth of the soul of the people is brilliantly illustrated in Russia today; the awakened spirits, the men and women of the forward look, striving with the strength of their endeavor, come into conflict with an archaic government and are dragged off to Siberia; escaping from that dreary and soul-destroying waste, the finer spirits are attracted back to the degraded and downtrodden people of that unhappy country, back to their work of agitation and education. Recaptured, their spirit broken and their bodies hopelessly mutilated by the brutal hand of the law, they are again haled to Siberia, and yet again when they escape, when to go back is certain death, their work calling, they go, and offer up their broken lives to finish the work so nobly begun; and that, is revolution in the making.

We celebrate, as epoch-making days, the culmination of such revolts. Every final stand that changed the destinies of peoples and nations is consecrated to a quickening of devotion to the great principles they represent. They are the marching songs of humanity.

In the course of history many successive steps have been attained, each one representing a higher stage, and the course of different nations has been along the same road, each step having been taken by every nation at different times.

The revolt from the feudal system to the wage system was attained in England under Cromwell, and in France 100 years later by the revolution; the same change has recently been achieved in China, while Mexico is now in the birth throes of revolution with part wage system, and part feudalism or serfdom.

In the United States the revolt for self government against the English rule came in 1776, and our history since that time is the story of successive growth and change, as when the powerful slave-holding system was forcibly overthrown and the wage system firmly established.

With the close of the Civil War came a period of prodigious development; canals were dug, railroads rushed across the prairies, bridges flung over the rivers, and factories established, while the forests and mines were assailed by conquering man, and people gradually spread across the Mississippi and over the great American desert where cities of beauty and culture arose as if by magic; ever Westward pressed the hardy pioneers; they climbed the Rockies and surged through to the Pacific Coast into the Western wonderland with its gold-ribbed hills and smiling valleys, until the continent was peopled.

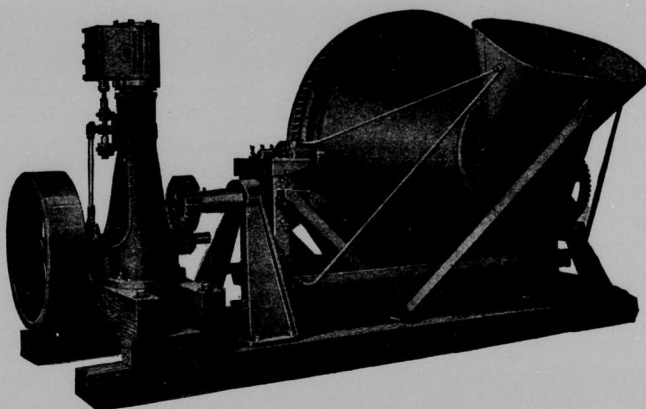
During all this tremendous expansion and subjection of nature by man the energies of the nation were too occupied to look around, and when at last they did begin to take stock of the resources they had handled so prodigally, it was found that a few very rich men had cunningly secured control of the powers of government and were using them for their private benefit and further enrichment; while the masses of the people were denied enjoyment of the riches they had so laboriously produced, and hand in hand with the debauchery of wealth and luxury came the terrible spectre of poverty to the toilers.

The present stage is drawing to a close; it has outlived its purpose. No longer elevating and expressing the aspirations of mankind, it is corrupting and degrading the very fountains of life,

and slowly but surely the forces that shape the destinies of nations are taking shape and calling to action the men and women who would strive with the strength of their manhood to uplift and fulfill the hopes and desires of the people who are crying frantically for life. Another revolution is at hand and behind it are those with the light in their faces who are striving to build up the kingdom of heaven on earth.

Man is incomprehensible without nature, and nature is incomprehensible apart from man. For the delicate loveliness of the flower is as much in the human eye as in its own fragile petals, and the splendor of the heavens as much in the imagination that kindles at the touch of their glory as in the shining of countless worlds.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

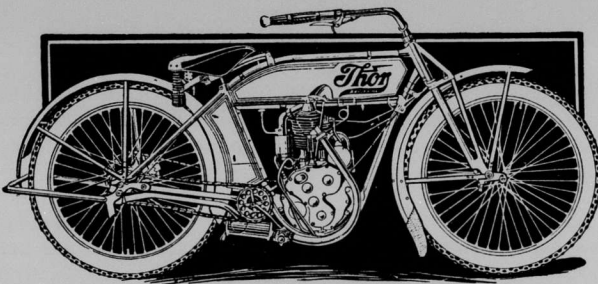
If a man is thoroughly acquainted with himself he knows the race; but most of us are so methodical that we come to believe that custom is character.—Robert A. Wason.



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# THE MEDIEVAL GUILDS



The medieval guild was very much the same kind of thing which we now call a club, the very earliest guilds being formed originally for more or less religious purposes. There were four kinds of them in England, and for that matter in other countries also; namely, religious guilds; frith guilds, formed for mutual protection of the members in legal affairs or in cases of violence and fraud; merchant guilds, which generally had the monopoly of the trade in some commodity in and out of a particular town; and, lastly, craft guilds or associations of artisans or handicraftsmen in any particular industry. Only the merchant and craft guilds need concern us here. The merchants of a town used to combine together in these associations for mutual safety in their trade, and formed a combination of capitalists engaged in traffic with home-made and foreign wares, who helped each other in all business matters and relieved members if any fell into distress. These merchant guilds were of a more comprehensive character than those of the artisans and comprised the most wealthy and powerful of the merchant class, gradually winning great political power. They were often practically identical with the municipal institutions of the town, and as such used to advance money in order to buy up the firma burgi or fixed tax due to the king, and thus to become their own assessors of taxation and to achieve practical independence from royal interference. Indeed much of the growth and the freedom of town life in the Middle Ages was due to the spirited action of the guilds.

The craft guilds also were not less active. They tried to secure good handiwork on the part of their members, and to suppress the production of goods by irresponsible people who were not members of the craft or "mystery." They took care to train young men as apprentices, so as to have always a continuation of good workmen; and looked after their members, as all guilds did, by providing a common fund in cases of sickness

and death in order to relieve the distress of a guildsman or his relatives. Both forms of guilds had a very good effect upon industry in its earlier stages, for though they discouraged competition, and were rather inclined towards monopoly, they nevertheless encouraged good workmanship and developed industry by forming industrial centers in every place of any importance.

Their effect upon the growth of the towns is seen very clearly in Germany. These towns were divided from the first into imperial towns (Reichsstädte) which stood immediately under the supremacy of the German emperor, and Landstädte or towns which owed allegiance to the lord of the territory within which they lay, whether that lord were duke, baron or bishop. In towns of both classes there was generally a governor or magistrate, the Burggraf, Schultheiss, or burgo-master, who possessed civil and military authority as being the representative of the king or territorial lord. Now at first the class of burghers in these towns consisted only of vassals and followers of the king or noble who owned the town, together with independent landed proprietors of noble birth, sometimes called "patricians," and some of the most wealthy of the merchant class. The greater portion of the population who were engaged in industry had no share in the government, and often had little more personal freedom than the villeins on a feudal lord's estate. But gradually two great changes were made. The municipal authorities (often, as we said, identical with the merchant guilds) gradually obtained by purchase or gifts the power and authority of the governor appointed by the territorial lord or the king, and then appointed their own burgomaster, and chose also a town council (Rath) to help him. But still the government of the town was entirely in the hands of the wealthy merchants and the "patrician" families. Now here was the opportunity of the craft guilds, and by degrees they availed themselves of it. They succeeded in

winning for their members complete personal freedom and the full rights of citizens, especially in elections and in eligibility to town offices, often driving out the aristocratic element altogether and constituting a regular democratic body, though generally producing a mixed form of government. These guilds also had considerable military power, for the common citizens all received training for military service under the banner of their special guild, and under the command of their own guild-master, and were by no means slow to use this power in defense of their civic rights. And it is to the great growth of the sturdy burgher class that the German towns in the Middle Ages owed so much of their power, and were enabled to develop into considerable industrial and commercial centers.—Gibbins, History of Commerce in Europe.

My home is as much of nature as my heart embraces. If I only warm my house, then that only is my home. But if I sympathize with the . . . sounds and silence of nature, and share the repose and equanimity that reign around me in the fields, then are they my house, as much as if the kettle sang and fagots crackled, and the clock ticked on the wall.—Thoreau.

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**INJUNCTION GRANTED.**

Judge John E. Sater, of the United States Court, granted a restraining injunction against the strikers at the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company of Steubenville, Ohio, on application of the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company. The restraining order was of the usual sweeping nature, and named fifty-three members of the Amalgamated Association who have been active in the strike, both at Steubenville and Wierton, W. Va. This action was taken on the part of the company because it realized that the battle up to that time had been largely in favor of the men. Realizing that it was necessary to call in the power of the government to assist in defeating the desire of the men to secure better working conditions, this action was taken. The issuing of the injunction was bitterly fought by the attorneys representing the strikers, and the hearing lasted for three days. Judge Sater laid down the general theory that while a man may refuse to work he must not deny that right to

others. He said further: "Labor leaders should see that the men under them and their sympathizers should not make threats or use violence to gain their ends. They may use persuasion, but not coercion. This company has a right to use persuasion in getting the men to work. They also may lock out men, but neither the strikers nor the company have a right to use means contrary to law." The counsel for the strikers at the Steubenville plant announced that an appeal will be taken for a new hearing before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

**STRIKE OF SHIP BUILDERS.**

Recent advices from St. Petersburg, Russia, say: "Almost all the ship building works at Nicolaieff are idle, the workers being on strike. A bonus of 10,000 rubles on the completion of the Dreadnoughts now under construction offered to the men had had no effect. The general manager was hurriedly called from St. Peters-

burg and the naval minister is in constant telegraphic communication with Nicolaieff. The management of the admiralty works has informed the minister that they cannot accept responsibility for the punctual delivery of work in hand.

"Out of 9000 employees it is said that only some 20 apprentice 'improvers' are not on strike. It is rumored that the companies will close down their works for two or three months, and that then martial law will be introduced at all yards and works connected with naval construction. The local press has been prohibited from publishing any news about strikes."

Following investigations made by State Labor Commissioner E. W. Olson and Mrs. Theresa McMahon, representing the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State, information was filed in the Superior Court at Bellingham, Wash., in ninety separate cases against salmon cannery owners for violation of the child labor law.

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## STADIUM PROGRAM

Literary Program.

Commencing at 2:30 p. m.

Introduction of President of the Day, Andrew J.  
Gallagher, by Patrick Flynn, Chairman Labor  
Day Committee 1913.

Remarks ..... Andrew J. Gallagher  
Vocal Solo, Mr. Herbert E. Medley, baritone  
(a) Song, "Sunshine and Roses" .....

..... E. Van Alstyne  
(b) Song, "Sailing down the Chesapeake  
Bay" ..... Botsford

Introduction of Orator of Day, Hon. Hiram W.  
Johnson, Governor of California.

N. B. Until the literary exercises commence,  
the audience will occupy slope, leaving the track  
and field clear for athletic events. At the proper  
time notice will be given when persons, other  
than officials, may be admitted to the field.

(Continued on next page.)

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Musical Program.**

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"The Star Spangled Banner"

1. March, "The Stars and Stripes Forever,"  
..... John Philip Sousa  
Piccolo variation played by Messrs. Rossi, Zeh, and Neale.2. Overture, "Orpheus"..... J. Offenbach  
Clarinet cadenzas by Mr. Mancini.

3. Grand Fantasy, "Reminiscences of Ireland" ..... Fred Godfrey

Presenting the following well-known songs and melodies: "The Minstrel Boy," "Molly Bawn," "The Legacy," "Teddy O'Rourke," "St. Patrick's Day," "The Pretty Girl Milking her Cow," "Savourneen Deelish," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Thady, you Gander," "Let Erin Remember," "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young  
(Continued on next page.)

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Governor E. M. Ammons of Colorado is prepared to exert all the influence of the State administration to avert the threatened strike of coal miners in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. He ordered Edward Brake, deputy state labor commissioner, to visit the Southern Colorado fields, locate the trouble at once and make a report on the exact conditions. Frank J. Hayes, international vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is in Denver, said he has full authority to call a strike if the conditions warrant it. Recognition of the union, Hayes declared, will be insisted on by the miners.

The mine workers' vice-president said that the strike, if called, will affect 20,000 men in district 15, comprising Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

"That the United Mine Workers are willing to back up the miners in Southern Colorado if they are forced to strike is apparent from the assessment announcement sent me by President White," said Hayes Friday. "We can get \$400,000 a month for an extended period of time if necessary. In this day of enlightenment strikes are the last weapons of wage-earners, and we never indulge in one unless employers arrogantly refuse to arbitrate differences or such arbitration utterly fails to recognize the justice of our claims." The governor's office is hopeful that early next week it would be possible to get the operators of the southern fields and the miners' representatives together in conference.

**PROGRAM—Continued**

Charms," "Peggy Bawn," "St. Patrick was a Gentleman" (with variations for all instruments), "Garry Owen," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Paddy Flaherty," "The Rocky Road to Dublin," finale "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls."

4. Waltz, "Wedding of the Winds" John T. Hall
5. Selection of "Northern and Southern Melodies" ..... Theo. Bendix  
Introducing the following airs: "Yankee Doodle," "Keller's American Hymn," "Maryland, My Maryland," "Old Zip Coon," "Bonnie Eloise," "Reveille," "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," "Dixie," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," "High Level Hornpipe," "Massa's in the Cold Ground," "Old Dan Tucker," "The Arkansas Traveler."
6. Two popular songs, (a) "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," (b) "On the Mississippi," Harry Carrol.

(Continued on next page.)

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Officials of the Cloakmakers' Union No. 8 report that they will absolutely refuse to settle with the employers by conceding to their demands and going back to work on a piecework schedule, but are willing to meet a committee representing the different firms involved in the strike for the purpose of arbitration and the establishment of a standard scale of wages and conditions in all shops.

The officers say the industry is tied up and that there has not been any desertions in the ranks of the unionists. They also complain of activities of the police, who, they complain, are hampering their efforts by arresting pickets. Already four women and one man have been arrested.

**PROGRAM—Continued**

7. Selection, "The Chocolate Soldier"..... Oscar Straus
  8. (a) Cornet solo (by request), "Silver Threads Among the Gold"..... H. P. Danks  
Soloist, Wm. Mahood  
(b) March (by request), "Distant Greeting"..... A. Doring
  9. Overture, "The Airs of All Nations".... Fred Godfrey
- The above number introduces in effective manner the national airs and popular songs of England, Germany, Ireland, Austria, Hungary, France, Russia, America, Scotland, Spain, Italy and Turkey, in the order named, ending with Handel's grand melody, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."
10. March, "Gilmore's Triumphal".... T. P. Brooke
  11. Grand Operatic fantasy, "Il Trovatore"..... Giuseppe Verdi
  12. Medley of popular airs, "Remick's Hits of 1913"..... J. Bodewalt Lampe  
Containing "Oh, You Silvery Bells," "That Old Girl of Mine," "Malinda," "You Know you Won't," "I'll Get You," "Down in Dear Old New Orleans," "My Little Persian Rose," "You're a Great Big Blue-eyed Baby," "Be My Little Baby Bumble Bee," "Good Night, Nurse," finale "That Old Girl of Mine."
  13. Patrol, "American"..... F. W. Meacham
  14. Finale (new) "March of the Nations".... Julius Lenzberg

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued on next page.)

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## Trotting and Pacing Races.

Under the auspices of the Driving Clubs of  
San Francisco. Stadium, Golden Gate Park,  
Labor Day, September 1, 1913.

Races to start promptly at 11 o'clock.

First Race, 2:15 Pacing—W. J. K., W. J. Ken-  
ney; George Perry, George Gianni; W. J., M.  
Ford; Little Dick, McKinney Stables; Modicum,  
F. Periera; Tom Murphy, E. T. Ayres; Kitty D.,  
W. Newman; Victor Pointer, D. W. Keating.

Second Race, 2:30 Trot—Lena Lee, L. A. Bal-  
lister; Jim, G. Fabbri; Lady Dillon, J. Groom;  
Circus Witt, P. Chilli; Bobby H., Con McCorm-  
ick; Ella Wilkes, H. Beronio; Grey Girlie, Joe  
Vermont; Effie Madison, J. Klapperish; Patsy,  
John Nowlan.

(Continued on next page.)

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### LINCOLN SAID.

Monarchy is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I would be scarcely justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against returning despotism.

There is one point to which I ask attention; it is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of our government. I bid the laboring people to beware of surrendering a power which they already possess, and which, when surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty be lost.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and never could have existed had not labor previously existed. Labor is much the superior and deserves much the higher consideration.

### PROGRAM—Continued

Third Race, Free for All, Pacing—Delilah, J. C. Welsh; Vera Hal, H. Cohen; Frank N., M. Ford; Happy Dentist, J. J. Ryan.

Fourth Race, Free for All, Trot—Cresto, J. J. Ryan; Nogi, A. Ottinger; Matawan, H. C. Ahlers; Kinney Lou, Jr., Miller & Burton.

Fifth Race, 2:20 Trot—Ateka, McKinney Stables; Lassie M., M. M. Bates; Bird Eye, A. Combatalade; Darby Mc, J. W. McTigue; Billy Burke, Robert Nolan; Laddie G., J. Holland.

Sixth Race, 2:40 Pacing—Sir John K., John Kramer; Dick Vernon, F. & G. Clotere; Joe P., Joe Pacheco; Lucerio, J. Holland; Burbank, J. Groom; Roman Boy, W. A. Doherty; Golden Day, H. Eismenger; Dewey, Jos. Lombard; Expressive, Hall A. Benson; Ballard, P. F. Kane; Alfred D., J. McGrath; Vincent D., D. Desmond; Overa, Thomas Ward.

Seventh Race, 2:20, Mixed—Red Pointer, McKinney Stables; Golden Buck, W. G. Walkup; Pilot, Mrs. C. Becker; Devil Wilkes, S. Benson; Gold Bond, C. Lee; Light O' Day, J. J. Donovan; Voyager, McKinney Stables; Alegro, McKinney Stables.

Judges—Harold Cohn, George Giannini, A. Ottinger.

Timers—Dave Dillon, Fred Lauterwasser, Joe McTigue.

Marshal—J. Lombard.

Assistant—George Fabbri.

Starter—W. J. Kenny.

Assistant—John Nowlan.

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### THE POWER OF SPEECH.

It is rather peculiar that most people believe in the superiority of quiet intelligence, which is best expressed by the phrase of "Silence is golden, while speech is silver." But a review of American history since the republic was established seems to point toward a continuation of the ancient power of the public voice expressed by the orators of every age.

In 1860 the people of the United States were engaged in a deadly controversy over the question of chattel slavery, which was then accepted by the controlling political and industrial interests as expressed by the southern democracy.

Abraham Lincoln, a man born among the hardy pioneers of the working class, who did and dared for a livelihood in the virgin country of that day, possessed the unusual qualification of the orator and the great abolition movement was successful largely on account of the power of speech combined with intellectual capacity which Abraham Lincoln possessed to such a remarkable degree.

Since that time no very great occasion arose which demanded the services of a public tribute until the young congressman from Nebraska sprung into the arena in 1896, when the people of the United States, especially the farmers and the working class, were in a great distress due to the panic of 1893 and 1894.

As the greatest orator of that day and time, W. J. Bryan traveled throughout the United States powerfully proclaiming his universal panacea for improving the social and economic condition of the American people, and to offset the powerful oratory, or talk, of this individual, very nearly twenty million dollars were required to be spent to defeat the sentiment aroused by his masterful tongue.

William J. Bryan has occupied the public stage ever since and the various political parties have been compelled to adopt this publicity weapon or appeal in order to interest the American people when they desire to advance their programs.

Talk, talk, talk, has been offered to the American public continuously ever since by the ambitious representatives for the presidency or any of the minor offices within the gift of the American people.

Roosevelt and Taft are without any qualifications the best and the longest winded talkers that are alive today in the United States and the effect of their public utterances, which are conveyed by the various newspapers of the United States to all the people of the United States, practically sway and influence the minds and opinions of every man, woman and child in the United States.

It is not necessary for the individual or the group to hear the spoken words. The word conveyed through the public press is in itself sufficient as long as it once has been publicly spoken.

Ever since the rebellious period previous to the Civil War the American people, that is those who are not members of the master or ruling class, but the common people, as Abraham Lincoln once called his followers, they have been and are blindly swayed by the spoken views of an individual.

The one essential requirement for a president of the United States was and is the ability to talk and talk and talk. It is not an official part of his duties but it is nevertheless an essential requirement.

President Taft, in six years of speech making, before and after becoming president, has uttered nearly 2,000,000 words in his public addresses. A stenographer always goes with him to take down his speeches exactly as they are delivered. This stenographer afterward transcribes his notes and files the typewritten copies away until enough have accumulated to make a 400-page volume.

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**REVOLT OF COPPER MINERS.**

The strike of the copper miners was brought about because the companies decided to make the miners handle the drilling machine single (they weigh over 200 pounds) which had formerly been handled double. When a person knows what it means drilling hard rock, with a machine of that type, operated by compressed air, sometimes on a staging up in a slope amid dangerous roof and hanging rock, with not one breath of air except the exhaust from the machine, the light just a small flicker in the dark, you can understand why they revolt.

The men held meetings, decided to request recognition of their union, an eight-hour working day, a minimum wage of \$3 for underground men, and a proportionate increase for those working above ground, and that two men be allowed to work on the machines as formerly.

They requested a joint conference with representatives of the company to try to come to an agreement on these questions. Their requests were met with scorn and contempt, and a decision to strike followed. At first the company refused to take the situation seriously, stating that the strike would collapse before the end of a week; that they had ruled those men for fifty years and had never recognized a union or treated with their men in that way; that they had always done as they pleased, and that they proposed to continue to do so.

Since the companies have realized that the men are in earnest they have tried every means known to the most vicious, heartless, and conscienceless slave-driving corporation to break the strike, but so far have failed utterly. The governor sent in the militia. The sheriff gave his office to the Waddell-Mahon strong-arm gunmen, imported from the slum districts of New York and other large cities.

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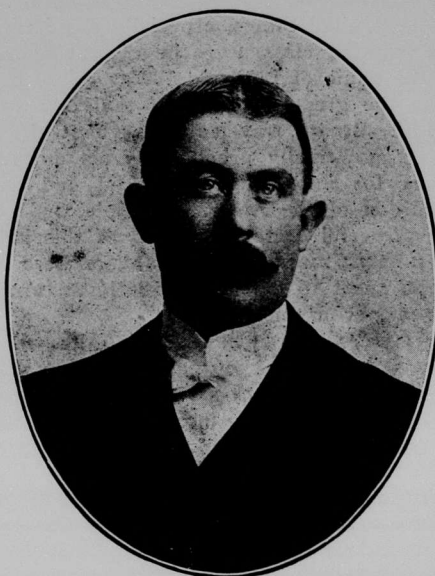
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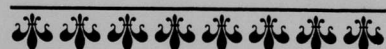




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Gallagher



For  
Supervisor



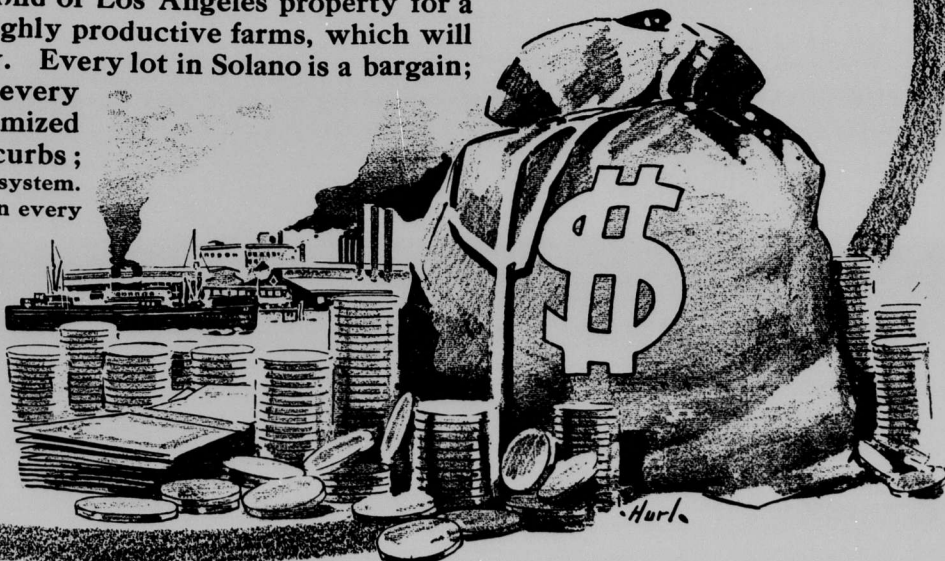
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**REINFORCING STEEL.**

Deserving of especial mention in this issue is the open hearth process of reinforcing steel. A brief description of the process is given below:

The furnace is constructed of structural steel sections and masonry. Its interior lining is of silica brick, the shape of the furnace being selected so as to utilize the heat to the best advantage. Into this furnace is charged the raw material, which is reduced by heat to a liquid mass. The appearance of the metal at this time is very similar to that of a pot of boiling water, owing to the escaping gases, which keep the metal constantly agitated. From time to time the operator takes a sample and determines by tests its physical characteristics.

When the constituent elements have been brought to the proper proportions—and this method of manufacture enables this result to be accomplished in a more perfect and reliable manner than can be done by any other process—the furnace is tapped. The metal then flows from the furnace into a large ladle of twenty-five tons capacity, in a stream from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. From the ladle the metal is poured into molds and when sufficiently cooled these molds are removed. The metal in this form is described as "ingots." The ingots are then in turn taken to a reheating furnace and their temperature raised to the desired degree. From the reheating furnace the ingots are transported to the ingot mill, which is immediately adjoining the furnace, and rolled down into billets. These billets in turn are taken to another reheating furnace, and when properly reheated are taken from this furnace and rolled into the desired finished form.—Adv.

**ORPHEUM THEATRE.**

Blanche Walsh, who comes next week with her newest success, "The Countess Nadine," ranks foremost among the emotional actresses of the American stage and is recognized as the best exponent of the Sardou dramas since the days of Fanny Davenport. She also created an immense sensation in Tolstoi's "The Resurrection." Her support includes Harry West, Theodore Babcock and William H. Travers. Ed Flanagan and Neely Edwards will appear in their new act "Off and On," showing the routine of a song and dance team and the amusing incidents which befall them. Redgord and Winchester, two clever and eccentric jugglers, will exhibit their skill in an act entitled "The Last Word in Juggling." Charlotte Ravenscroft, violinist and vocalist, will present a musical offering out of the ordinary. G. S. Winslow and Gladys Duffy, The Matinee Girl and The Professor, present a "Skating Flirtation," a roller-skating act in vaudeville. Winslow is also an excellent comedian, while Miss Duffy is considered most expert among female skaters. Next week will be the last of W. L. Abingdon and his company; Kenney, Nobody and Platt, and Stella Mayhew and Billie Taylor.

**STILL LOCKS DOORS.**

Max Blanck, of Harris & Blanck, owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company, in whose factory 147 employees, mostly girls, perished during a fire three years ago in the Asch Building, New York, was released on bail in Special Sessions Court, August 21st, until September 5th, after he had pleaded not guilty to the charge of having the doors of the present factory locked while the employees are at work.

The locking of the doors during working hours is assigned as the chief cause for the great loss of life during the Asch Building fire, as the girls could not leave the workrooms after the fire warning had been given.

Inspector Dugan, of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, reported to Justices Zeller, Herrman and Moss that the doors in the Triangle factory, now at 79 Fifth Avenue, were fastened with chains, although 150 persons work there.

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**TO ENFORCE THE LAW.**

Steamship owners and agents from Washington and all the big seaports of the United States held a conference a few days ago with Acting Secretary of Commerce Sweet, Supervising Inspector General Uhler, of the Steamboat Inspection Service, Chairman Alexander, of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Congressman Hardy, Senators Fletcher and Crawford, and representatives of the Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association, on enforcement of the "three mates" law of which Congressman Hardy was sponsor.

The conference was called in the office of Acting Secretary Sweet. The Hardy law has been in force for two months, requiring that all seagoing ships of 1000 tons burden or over carry three mates. Many violations of the law have been reported, fines aggregating \$500,000 having been remitted by the department, it being claimed by owners and agents that it is impossible to get the men for mates. At the conclusion of the conference Acting Secretary Sweet announced to the steamboat men that the law must and would be enforced, as he had no alternative. After at first denying that men could be had, the steamboat men promised to do everything in their power to get extra men. Atlantic Coast vessel owners were warned that the Department of Commerce will rigidly enforce the law requiring all vessels of 1000 tons or over to have three licensed mates.

Vessel representatives met at the department and said they would exert every effort to comply with the law. The Seamen's Union asserts that enough competent mates can be secured to man all vessels subject to the act, but that the vessel owners are averse to meeting the additional expense.

**MOVIES' BALL.**

Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 162 has completed all the details for the grand ball to be given tomorrow night for the purpose of replenishing the sick and death benefit fund. Nothing has been overlooked that would have a tendency to make the affair a most enjoyable one.

The ball will be held in the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore streets, and besides dancing, a moving picture and electrical show will be given.

The operators assure all those who attend that they will get their moneys worth.



## Edwin G. Bath

FOR

### SUPERVISOR

Was a candidate on Labor Ticket in 1911

**LIGHT AND POWER COUNCIL.**

Conditions have changed but little in the controversy between the Light and Power Council and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

The men are standing firm and insist there shall be no settlement until the gas company officials recede from their position with relation to the agreements secretly entered into with strike-breakers while negotiations were being carried on with representatives of the Light and Power Council.

The service of the gas company is still demoralized and patrons complaining, but no relief can be furnished by the incompetents who took the places of the strikers.

Selig Schulberg is in the southern part of the State soliciting funds for the Power Council and is meeting with success.

Gentleness is far more successful in all its enterprises than violence; indeed, violence generally frustrates its own purpose, while gentleness scarcely ever fails.—Locke.

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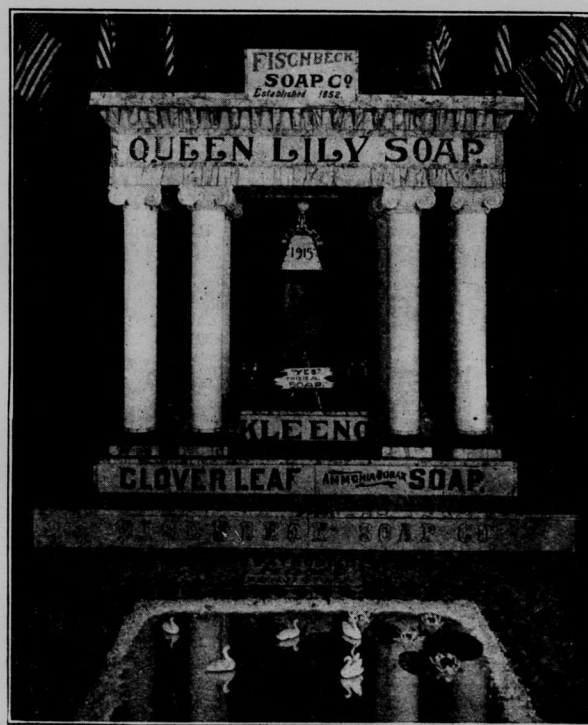
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### WANT THE CONSTABULARY.

Mayor Stern of Erie, Pa., called upon Sheriff Mooney to appeal to Governor Tener to send the State Constabulary, "the Black Cossacks," to Erie, where there is a strike of metal workers. Sheriff Mooney conferred with the strike leaders over the situation.

The disorder of which the mayor complains is caused by Burns' operatives and hired thugs imported by the manufacturers. Two Burns' men and a strike-breaker were arrested for having shot three strikers. The strikers are in the Hamot hospital in a serious condition.

The Metal Trades Council has issued a statement addressed "to all organized labor."

"Every power that possibly could be brought to bear has been used against the union men in Erie—injunctions, vicious without parallel; the black-list and intimidation, beyond that which

could have been expected in the Black Ages; the mayor of the city has used his high office and the power of the police to persecute the striking molders, and last, but not least, the public press has been suppressed and prostituted into an abject silence, except to magnify a supposed violation of an injunction or where men have been arrested for 'unlawful assemblage,' the latter offense being because they made use of the public highways. Men and boys have been thrown into prison and defiance has been hurled at those who have suggested that the members of the Manufacturers' Association should be willing to meet their employees."

Truth never lost ground by inquiry, because she is most of all reasonable.—William Penn.

Be ashamed to catch yourself idle.—Benjamin Franklin.

## Budget of Store News

PUBLISHED BY

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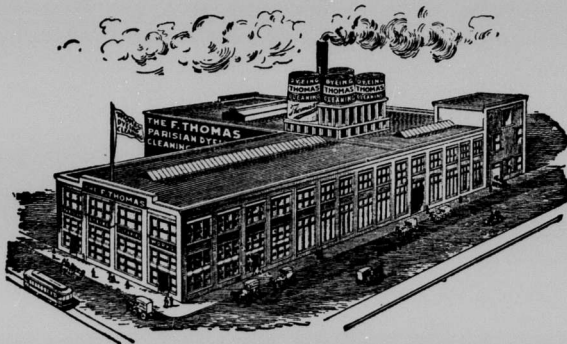
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Elite Theatre, Vine Street and Shattuck Ave., Berkeley.

Alameda Theatre, Santa Clara and Parks Streets, Alameda.

T & D's Theatre De Luxe, San Jose.

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Richmond Theatre, Richmond, Contra Costa County.



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VOL. 114.—No. 93.

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PRICE ONE CENT

**O**N Monday, September First, The San Francisco Call appears as a **SIX DAY EVENING** instead of a seven day morning newspaper.

Besides printing all the local news the day when it happens, it will carry the Hearst telegraph and cable news service as well as the Hearst afternoon special features, which have given to evening newspapers the country over the largest circulation possible to obtain. The new San Francisco Call will stand for the upbuilding of City and State and will be sold for

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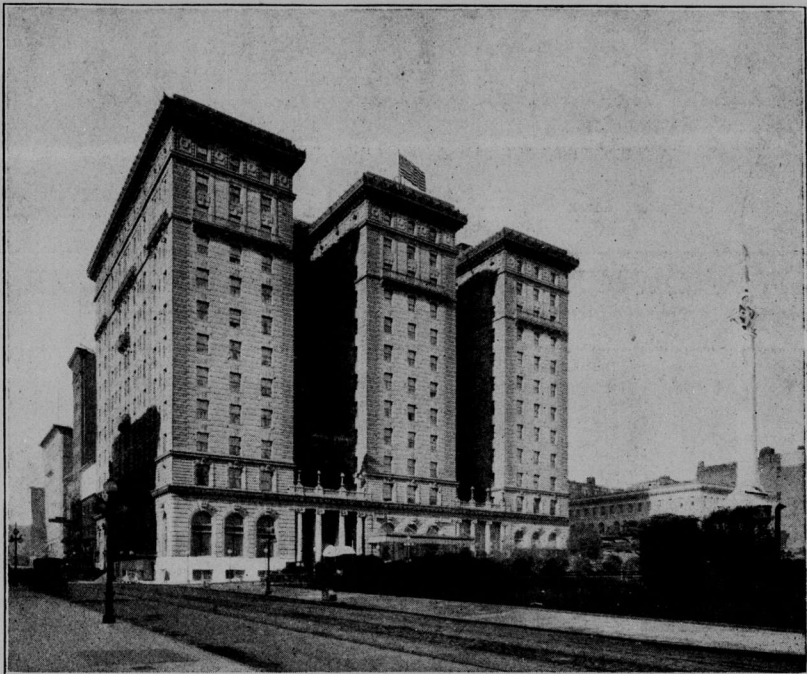
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